The Observer and Gazette.

OBSERVER ESTABLISHED 1825.
GAZETTE ESTABLISHED 1873.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1887.

NEW SERIES: VOL. II.—NO. 14.

Observer and Gazette.

G. G. MYROVER, Editor and Proprietor.

Office: 17 and 19 Green Street, next to Overbaugh House.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 20, 1887.

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Items of Interest.

The Louisville, Ky., *Commercial* prints an interview with a prominent friend of Speaker Carlisle at Covington, who says that he will be a candidate for the United States Senate. If he goes into the fight Mr. Beck will be beaten for re-election Dr. Standiford and the other candidates will not be in the race if Carlisle starts.

The Belgian Government offers a prize of $5,000 to be awarded in 1889 to the author on the best work on the progress of electricity in its uses as a motor and for lighting purposes, with all applications that can be made of it for such purposes, and the economy and advantages which its use may offer. The prize is open to all nationalities, and the manuscript may be written in English, French, Flemish, German, Italian or Spanish.

Measles are unusually prevalent in New York this winter. The disease is not confined to the tenement house district, by any means, for one of the victims was a young lady living on Fifth avenue. The increase since September, when out of 23 cases 5 were fatal, to January 1, 1887, when the cases were 468, with 63 deaths, is alarming. The disease is believed to be spread by the negligence of parents who will permit their sick children to go to school, and thus disseminate the germs of the disease.

Several years ago Col Thomas G. Jones, now speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives, said in a speech in Ohio: "We can be a path to our children nobler legacies than discord and hate." The other day he received from Boston a handsome silver-mounted gavel. Inscribed on it were his own words quoted above, and accompanying it was a note saying that a number of Northern gentlemen begged his acceptance of the Speaker's gavel, which was presented in cordial recognition of his personal worth and ardent patriotism.

Recent observations are said to indicate the existence of a submarine volcanic crater between the Canary Islands and the coast of Portugal. From a cable-laying steamer in lat. 39 deg. 25 min. north, long. 9 deg. 54 min. west, the water was found to measure 1,300 fathoms under the bow and 800 fathoms under the stern, showing the ship to be over the edge of a deep depression in the ocean bottom. It is well known that great inequalities are found in the bed of the sea off Lisbon, and these are thought to be due to a submarine chain of mountains.

In a communication to one of the scientific journals, on the subject of paper and the industries connected with it, M. de Boutard presents some valuable data showing the great increase in the quantity of pens, paper, pencils, &c., manufactured in Europe and in the United States alone. According to this authority, the production of paper, which at the beginning of the century was practically nothing in the United States, some time since amounted to 500,000 tons per annum, and this quantity is just doubled in Europe—the value of the straw, rags and other materials used in the manufacture of the paper being about $160,000,000. The value of all this paper, when manufactured, is estimated at $200,000,000. The value of the steel pens annually produced M. Boutarel finds to be not less than $4,000,000.

Russia's Trans-Caspian Rail road has pushed across the sandy wastes northeast of Merv, and trains are now running to Charjui, on the Oxus. Engineers are throwing a bridge across that classic stream, and track-laying will soon begin through Bokhara, on the way to Samarcand and Tashkent. Two steamboats have been launched on the Oxus to carry freight and passengers between the rail road and Khiva. When we remember that a few years ago Europeans ventured into those regions only at the peril of their lives, we understand how rapidly events are moving in Russian Central Asia. The Emir of Bokhara, who is doing all in his power to speed the coming rail road, is the grandson of the ruler who put to death Col Stoddardt and Capt. Connolly, the envoys of Queen Victoria. Merv, now a way-station on the rail road, was hardly known in its modern aspects until O'Donovan made his famous ride some ten years ago; and Khiva, now joined by steam to the Western world, contained no Europeans twenty-five years ago, when Vambery visited the place disguised as a dervish, except some poor Russians then languishing in the dungeon.

Cats Are Now the Rage.

In the fashionable domestic circle cats are supplanting the dogs that have been pets so long. Cats of fine breed and beauty of appearance are now in demand. Angora pussies of aristocratic mien and very nice tortoise-shell tabbies are bringing fancy prices. The objection made against feline pets by the beau monde for so long a time—that they cannot be taken out and displayed on the promenade—has no longer any weight, for it does not appear to be the proper caper to appear in public accompanied by any pet animal. The sight of grand dames dragging their pugs and greyhounds by ribbon harness into the dry goods stores, and of pretty women hugging shaggy poodles in luxurious upholstered carriages, is as rare to-day as it was once common. The little brass circlet with its myriads of silver bells that formerly shone resplendent on Bijou, the pet pug's neck, now encircles the soft velvety throat of Beauty, the pet feline of the house; and the soft, downy cushion whereon Bijou formerly reclined and took his matitutinal nap has a new owner and occupant in the purring, mewing Beauty.

The Mormon lobby in Washington has already cost the Mormon church $250,000.

SKETCHES OF RAIL ROAD LIFE.

SUPERSTITIONS OF ENGINEERS.

Railroad Men Who Obey Omens—The White Rabbit—A Pilot's Story.

From the New York Mail and Express.

"Railroad engineers, as a rule, are a superstitious class of persons," said an old railroad man. "They have foolish fancies and attach importance to signs and warnings; but I know of instances where hundreds of lives have been saved by engineers' fancies and superstitions. For over thirty years I have been a railroad conductor, and during that time I have seen and heard many things that under ordinary circumstances I would have discredited. One of the best engineers that ever run on the West Shore Railroad was a man named Bronson. One morning, just before starting time, while he sat chatting with the fireman, the engine bell suddenly rang out three times. As neither the engineer nor the fireman had touched the bell, and as no other person was on or around the engine, the men felt troubled over the strange circumstance. They regarded it as an ill omen, and both men were filled with dread. The train started on its journey and mile after mile was quickly traveled, the engineer meanwhile keeping an anxious lookout for danger. When within about an eighth of a mile of a rocky cut, the bell again, apparently of its own accord, sounded three ominous notes, clear and distinct. The engineer, beside himself with terror, exclaimed: 'My God, Bill! It's a warning of some great danger, and I believe it's our duty to stop. I'm goin' to shut her down if I lose my place by it.' The train came to a sudden standstill, and within ten feet of the engine, lying across the track, was a great rock several tons in weight, which had become loosened by a recent storm and broken away from the great mass above. A terrible calamity was averted and hundreds of lives saved."

"And now I'll tell you of another instance," continued the same speaker, "of how an engineer lost his life by not heeding a voice of warning. One of the most careful and trusted engineers on our road was James Welch. One morning his wife noticed that he was not in his usual cheerful frame of mind and questioned him about it. He told her that he was not ill, but he said he had a premonition that he would be killed during the day. His wife, being a sensible woman, did not sneer or laugh at his fears, but begged him to stay at home that day. Welch, who was a disbeliever in signs and omens, laughed at his fancies and went to his death. Two hours later the engineer was lying, crushed to death, at the bottom of a deep ravine."

"Yes, I know such things to be true," said another man. "Silly as it may seem, I wouldn't run a train after seeing a white rabbit cross the track, without stopping first to investigate, if I were to be made president of the road. I remember one dark night we were scooting across the country at a pretty lively rate, when, all of a sudden, I saw a white rabbit dart across the track just in front of the engine. The wee thing gave me such a look in that brief second that something compelled me to stop the train. The conductor and train men came rushing up to the engine to find out the cause of our sudden halt, and it didn't take long to find out either. Only a few feet ahead on the track were some heavy logs. They had most likely been placed there and tied down by tramps who, in the confusion of a frightful accident, such as would have taken place if I hadn't stopped the train, would have robbed and plundered the dead and dying passengers."

An old Hudson river pilot, who had been an earnest listener, said:

"I am assured of one thing. I know the longer a man's experience is as boat pilot or engineer on a railroad, the more easily deluded he becomes, especially is this the case with a steamboat pilot or engineer who has experienced an accident entailing heavy loss of life. A man loses faith in himself and a dark shadow in the water will often cause a pilot to pull bells for a stop. Several years ago when the magnificent steamboat *Thomas Cornell*, which at that time plied between Rondout and New York, ran ashore so far that its bow nearly touched the Hudson River Railroad track, a passenger train came darting round a curve in the road, and seeing a light at the bow of the boat, the engineer mistook it for the headlight of an engine, which he easily imagined was close upon him, and the terror-stricken man fell to the floor unconcious."

Wine Guzzling by Officials Denounced.

From the Nashville Advocate.

The members of the St. Louis District of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have adopted resolutions condemning Mrs. Whitney for allowing "courses of different alcoholic drinks" to be served at a recent elegant entertainment she gave to eighteen ladies, "including President Cleveland's young wife." The members expressed regret that the ladies should set such a "bad example," and they transmit a copy of their resolutions to Mrs. Cleveland. Some will regard this as an impertinence, but whatever may be said about it, this, at least, is true: The public opinion of the country is not going to tolerate much longer the wine-drinking habits of what is called "good society," especially when "good society" occupies official station. The disgusting usage of wine-guzzling in the name of good fellowship will soon come to be regarded as the vulgar, coarse thing it is. And if "good society" publishes these details of its private feasts and thereby challenges public opinion, it must not be too sensitive under criticism. If sore-eyed people will seek the light they must consent to tears. These people will appreciate the same idea better if we change the figure and say: "He who will dance must pay the fiddler."

An anecdote attributed to Gen. Grant has just been revived. "When Logan," so Grant reported, "comes here and wants twelve offices, and I give him eleven out of the twelve offices, he goes home mad, and carses the Administration for not doing anything for him. Now, Simon Cameron is different. If he wants twelve offices and I give him one out of the twelve, he goes home and swears he is running this Administration."

The fellow, who, by mistake, sent his auburn-haired sweetheart instead of a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup a bottle of hair-dye, wants to know the best way to commit suicide.

A GAMBLER'S NERVE.

He Coolly Confesses a Crime After Securing an Acquittal.

From the New York Mail and Express.

The career of Charles Foulk, alias Charles Watson, the gentleman gambler who was shot and killed at Hot Springs by a negro policeman a short time ago, was an eventful one. He was tall and handsome, cool as an icicle, dressed in exquisite taste, and his manner and conversation were every inch the elegant, refined gentleman. His friends never wearied of lauding his bravery, and his enemies did not gainsay them. Some years ago a soldier was found with a bullet in his heart on a bridge near Carlisle. He was of gambling propensities and an avowed enemy of Foulk. The latter with another gambler was charged with the crime and placed on trial. The men were given separate trials and Foulk was tried first and acquitted on an undoubted alibi.

The evidence in the trial of Foulk's supposed accomplice was damaging to the prisoner at the bar. One lady, who lived near the scene of the shooting, identified the prisoner and swore that she heard a pistol shot, ran to the door and saw him running hatless from the scene of the murder. She was certain that it was the accused man, because there was a lighted gas lamp near her door which enabled her to get a good view of his features. Other evidence equally strong was introduced by the State and a conviction seemed assured. When the defence opened no one believed that the case made by the State could be shaken. Foulk was the first witness for the defence, and as it was known that he was to testify, the court-room was crowded to suffocation. As he was sworn and took the stand there was a perfect quiet.

As Foulk took his seat on the witness stand he turned to the stern, gray-haired judge and in a clear, calm voice that could be heard in every part of the room, said: "Judge, before I testify in this case I want to ask you a question. Can I ever be tried again for the killing of that soldier?"

For a moment the silence was almost painful. The venerable judge seemed to have guessed what was coming. He replied in solemn, severe tones that were rendered the more impressive by the deathly stillness:

"So far as human law is concerned, Mr. Foulk, you are a free man. No earthly tribunal can try you again." Foulk was the only person in the room who was not affected. As coolly as if talking to a circle of friends he replied: "Thank you, judge; you are a man of honor, and know the law, and I believe you. I wish to solemnly swear, then, that I killed that soldier. You have acquitted the wrong man."

The effect of this cool, deliberate statement, made in a voice that never trembled and could be heard by every one in the court room, may be imagined. At once the silence was broken by exclamations of surprise and indignation, which, however, were quickly suppressed by the judge. Then as coolly as he had made the confession, Foulk told the story of the murder. He said that as he was crossing the bridge he met the soldier going in an opposite direction. They were old enemies and had recently had a quarrel over the green cloth. Foulk said that as soon as the soldier saw him he drew his sabre and started for him. "Not wishing to kill him," Foulk continued, "I drew a little old-fashioned pepper box revolver and shot at him four times, but as he still kept coming at me I jumped off the bridge, drew my forty-five and killed him. I did it in self-defence. If I had not killed him he would have killed me."

The evidence of the lady who swore that she saw the prisoner at the bar running hatless past her door was easily explained, and furnished another instance of Foulk's wonderful nerve. When he jumped off the bridge his hat fell off and floated down the stream. When the soldier fell Foulk ran up the street, but did not see the lady standing at the door. When he had gone a little way he remembered that his name was written in his hat, and that if it was found it would be used as evidence against him. Waiting for a moment, and seeing that no one had been attracted by the shots, he deliberately returned to the scene of the shooting, waded down the stream, found his hat and went uptown through an alley. That was nerve. The lady was honest in her testimony, but was simply mistaken, as was afterward proved conclusively. Of course the defendant was discharged. Foulk's story of the killing was afterward proved to be correct.

His Composition.

From the Columbus Sun.

Most of us can remember our early efforts at composition-writing as having been expended on "Hope," "The Seasons," and like topics. Owing to the nature of the subjects, we had nothing very original to say. Here, however, is what is said to be the first literary work of a boy who had at least a unique mode of statement, even if he necessarily dealt with common-place facts. The composition is written upon "The Cat:"

A cat is a curious animal. It has fore feat, and also has fore legs. Its head is at one end of its body, and its tale is at the other. When it walks its head gose before, and its tale follers along behind. Its front feet walks before and its hind feet walks along behind. It is is not good for a cat to tie a bunch of fire-crackers to its tale, eather. Cats clime treas. Dogs kan't. That is lucky for cats. When a dog gets after them, they can clime a trea, where they can sass back 'thout getting hert. You kan't hit a cat. Wunet I threw a bute at a cat and hit a nold ruster. The old ruster he dide, but the cat didn't.

The License Law in Alabama.

Under the new license law of Alabama retail liquor dealers must pay a State tax of $300 and a county tax of $200. In Mobile this is increased by a city tax of $120, while the United States demands $24, so that the Mobile saloon-keeper pays $644 a year for licenses. The law went into force on January 1, and the *Register* says: "Several of the grocers have disposed of their stock of liquors and retired from the business. They do not seem to regret the change. As for the retailers, the tax proved too heavy for them, and especially did the nickel bars make haste to dispose of their fluids at a sacrifice. One or two of the larger establishments also abandoned strong liquor and confined their attention to selling beer and pretzels. Several bars will be kept open as an experiment, but it is evident that the great majority of the cheaper saloons will have to close, as the tax is too heavy for them."

A 16,000 MILES RIDE.

AROUND THE WORLD ON A BICYCLE.

Thomas Stevens Travels Far, and Sees Many Strange Scenes and People.

From the New York Star.

The world has been girdled by a bicycle. An American has brought a new Arabian Nights tale to the city of Haroun Al Raschid, and a fresh wonder story to the nursery books. A young man from the little village of Tuney, Mo., Mr. Thos. Stevens, started from San Francisco at 8 o'clock on the morning of April 22, 1884, to go around the world on his bicycle. He has just arrived in San Francisco, after spinning about the whirling globe for two years and eight months. He went as special delegate to all nations of the prosperous magazine, *Outing*.

Mr. Stevens wheeled across the Sierras through snow sheds, tunnels, canons, along precipices and around mountains where he heard the roaring of the snow-slides and found the peaks covered with thirty feet of snow. Then over the desert of Nevada, with its mirages, where no birds were visible and little shining lizards were the only living things; now calling on the Piutes, now aiming a shot at a mountain lion, then riding by the clear moon-light through the Rockies; next crossing Utah, swimming the Salt Lake, chatting with a pretty Mormon maiden, riding past the castellated rocks of Green River, and slowly crossing the red desert. Then going through Nebraska and Iowa, past a communistic community of 15,000 happy people, with 50,000 acres of rich land, with towns and factories. So on through Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Northern Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of August 4 he caught sight of the spires of Boston. He had crossed the continent in 103½ days and had traveled 3,700 miles.

Mr. Stevens rested in New York during the winter, and in the spring of 1885 sailed, with his bicycle, for Liverpool to take up the thread of travel that he was going to tie about the world. He sailed on the *City of Chicago* with two slips of bicyclers' paper—one to paste on the Chinese wall and one on the cliffs of the Kybeer Pass.

On May 2, 1885, he started for Edge Hill Church, Liverpool, to wheel across the vast continents of Europe and Asia. He wheeled 300 miles to London, meeting at a bicycle tournament on the way Major Knox Holmes, who had recently taken a spin of 114 miles in ten hours. Crossing to Dieppe on a Channel steamer he wheeled through Normandy, down the valley of the Seine, past noble chateaus and ruins, till on May 13 he saw the Arch of Triumph and entered Paris; then by vineyards down the valleys of the Maine and Moselle to Nancy, and through German Lorraine to Munich, where he tipped a student of the university under the impression that he was a waiter. Through Austria, where he met a man who spoke English, but had never before met anyone else who spoke that tongue; through Hungary, where rows of women were working in the fields under overseers like blacks in the South in the days of slavery; through Servia and Bulgaria, and through Turkey, where the Turks were delighted with his bicycle, and Pasha had a Turk play "Yankee Doodle" on a harp for him. He arrived in Constantinople July 2, 1885, two months after leaving Liverpool.

Pushing on through Asiatic Turkey and Persia, the plucky American arrived at Teheran in November, 1885, when the winter came and he had to stop till spring in the Turkish capital. He then started to go through southern Siberia and northern China. The Russians refused him passports. He tried to go through Afghanistan. The Russians objected. He started to go anyhow. The Russians stopped him. He wheeled back to Constantinople, took a trip to Calcutta, and rode through India and southern China. He rode through China last fall. Mobs of superstitious Chinamen mobbed him as the devil on wheels, and he reached Shanghai surrounded by a Chinese military escort. Then he took a spin across Japan and had finished his journey. He sailed from Tokio to San Francisco. He traveled about 16,000 miles on his bicycle, which is an ordinary road machine.

The Man Who Saved the Queen.

The London correspondent of the Belfast *Morning News* gives some curious particulars about the man who saved the Queen's life near Kensington Palace in 1821, when her majesty was only 2 years old. The man was an Irish soldier named Moloney. He was walking near the carriage in which the infant Princess was driving, and when the carriage was upset he rushed to the child's rescue and brought her safely out of the broken vehicle. He broke his leg, however, in the attempt, and sustained other serious injuries, from which he suffered for some time afterward.

The Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother, gave him the munificent reward of one pound for his heroic act. In a few years he was sent out to India with his regiment, and there he spent upwards of twenty years, returning to England a pensioner on 6d. a day. He kept reminding her Majesty that he had saved her life, and when he was beginning to think that he could never succeed in exciting the royal gratitude to do anything for him, he received through the post a small donation anonymously. The following week it was repeated. Upon the introduction of the postal note he got one for one pound almost every week, the donor being still unknown to him. As the orders, however, bore the Windsor postmark, he suspected the source whence they came. At last one day a slip of paper which appeared to have been put in the letter accidentally, revealed the name of the sender—Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary.

Babies in Turkey.

When a babe is born in any house in Turkey there is nearly always great rejoicing if it be a boy, less if it is a girl. The wife is proud for awhile, but Turkish women are not good mothers. They are too childlike themselves. When a girl is born to a Sultan they fire seven guns; when a boy twenty-one. The boys often die early; the girls are more apt to live. This is supposed to be a divine interposition of Providence to prevent too many claimants to the throne. Babies are dressed like mummies in swaddling-clothes for six months. Then the boys are put in trousers, sometimes in Generals' or Colonels' uniforms, regularly made.

PERRY AND PRICE.

The Pair of Paupers who Perished of Poverty though Possessed of Plenty.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—A search to-day of the house where the two old men, Joseph Perry and Richard Price, were found lying dead yesterday, brought to light a large amount of hidden treasure. Perry was the one who owned all the riches. He retired from a firm of auctioneers several years ago with independent means, and took Price, who was his cousin, as a companion. He was close-fisted, and scarcely allowed himself the necessaries of life. The house, No. 1025 Locust street, where the two old men lived, and where they were found yesterday lying on the floor dead, is a dilapidated two story frame, and its interior was even more wretched than the outward appearance. Its two old occupants never held any communication with their neighbors, but the neighbors on one or two occasions manifested an interest in them far enough to make complaint to the board of health of their frightful filth. Both the old men appeared on the street clad as beggars, and they always looked half starved, wretched, drunken and besotted.

In an undertaker's establishment the bodies of the dead miser and his cousin lay to-day, ghastly in death. Their appearance was revolting and showed a frightful condition of personal neglect. A post-mortem examination was made to-day. An inquest will be held on Monday.

This afternoon Coroner's messenger Duval, with three distant relatives of Perry and a lawyer, began a search of the filthy old house. They began the search in the second story front room, and before they had proceeded far in their hunt they had unearthed substantial evidence of hidden wealth. Removing a filthy coverlet from the bed, an old dirty piece of paper was found containing bank notes amounting to $137. A small parcel was next discovered containing forty dollars in gold, an old canvass bag held $500 in bright gold coin of the denominations of five, ten and twenty dollar gold pieces, and $70 in bright new gold certificates were wrapped in a piece of filthy cloth.

Another bed in the room was then searched and the first thing found was $300 in fifty dollar gold certificates wrapped as the others in old rag and paper and stuck under the corner of the mattress. An old rag tied around the bedpost was found to contain $945 in bright gold pieces. In addition to the packages containing the money, great piles of paper were brought out in old musty boxes. They contained deeds to property, mortgages, bank books, insurance policies, ground rents and other valuable documents. Messenger Duval made a careful inventory of everything found and took charge of all the valuables.

The House in which the Cast-off Empress Josephine Expired.

Edward King in Boston Journal.

I went the other day to Malmaison the old home of Napoleon and Josephine, and the quiet, old-fashioned mansion in which Josephine died. I had not been there since 1867, at which time the Imperial Government had organized a complete Napoleon museum in the old place. The library, where Napoleon had worked out his campaigns, the boudoirs, the saloons, were all fitted with the furniture which had done duty in the early days of the First Empire, and one would almost imagine, while strolling from room to room, that the Little Corporal would suddenly appear and in curt tones inquire to what the intrusion was due. The small bed-room in which Napoleon slept on an ordinary camp bedstead was filled with old clothes and cocked hats, and his favorite books were thrown down as if they had just quitted the impatient Imperial hand, which they sometimes did in a great hurry, as Napoleon would pitch a book even out of a traveling carriage if he happened to find anything which was not in harmony with his own notions. During his Austrian and Russian campaign he had a light carriage fitted up with a compact library, and it is said that one of the duties of the aide-de-camp who followed his camp was the rescuing from the mud of the war-worn roads of the time the books which Napoleon shied into the air when he disliked them.

Malmaison was dreadfully cut up during the Franco-German war, and to-day there is but little left of the old-fashioned country house. Some of the rooms are so unsafe that visitors are requested not to venture on the shaky floors or under the ancient ceilings. The library is especially dilapidated. Not a book remains in it, and the concierge, who shows visitors over the house, dwells with a kind of ferocious emphasis upon the mischief which the Prussian headquarters officers did during their long sojourn there. The beautiful park into which Napoleon used to pass from a little drawbridge rigged over a moat directly from his private bedroom is being parcelled out and sold to the rich landlords of the neighborhood. The magnificent alley of sycamore which leads to the chatean is now unkempt and somewhat desolate, and there is none of the old-time life or gayety at Malmaison, save when a joyous party of literateurs or painters penetrate the old domain on their capricious way to Bougival for rowing or driving parties.

I went into the little room in which Josephine breathed her last. It was as desolate and forlorn as that of some old colonial mansion on the eastern coast of America. Life and thought had gone away. It seemed impossible to believe that in the suite of rooms adjoining were once assembled the most brilliant collection of French poets that has been known in the last two centuries.

Congressman W. R. Cox has introduced a bill to allow the widow of the late Rev. Moses A. Hopkins, who died recently while minister to Liberia, a sum equal to his year's salary. The late Minister Hopkins was a negro preacher from North Carolina. About a quarter of a century ago Gen. Cox led the last charge at Appomattox, and bears on his person the scars of eleven wounds. He little thought then that he would introduce a bill to pay the widow of a colored fellow-citizen several thousand dollars.

During the past year the deposits in the Massachusetts savings banks increased $16,199,500, a greater increase than for any year since 1875. The number of depositors increased 57,250. There was an increase of deposits in the Maine savings banks of $2,000,000.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 11, 1887.—The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by President Stedman. Yesterday's journal was read and approved.

Mr. Adams, chairman of the judiciary committee, said that after due consideration, they recommended that the bill to revise chapter 405 of the laws of 1885, be referred to the committee on propositions and grievances; that they recommend the bill to amend sections 987 and 908 of the Code, to pass.

Mr. McCormick, an act to repeal chapter 117 of the acts of 1885 (concerning the practice of medicine.)

Mr. Lockey, a bill to establish a bureau of labor statistics. Propositions and grievances.

Mr. Alexander said the committee reported favorably as to restoring the merchant tax paid by Wallace Bros., and authorising the citizens of Monroe to levy a tax to pay for a fire engine and provide a sufficient fire department.

Mr. McIver reported favorably from the committee on the resolution to appoint a joint select committee to look into the advantages of sheep husbandry in the State.

The following bills passed their second reading and were placed upon the calendar, viz.:

Bill to amend sections 987 and 908 of the Code, allowing cases containing assault with the intent to kill, to be punishable by imprisonment or jail, as the judge may decide.

A bill to issue bonds for the purchase of a fire engine by the citizens of the town of Monroe, to the amount of $4,000, bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum, exempt from municipal taxation.

A bill to amend sections 2,056 and 2,057 of the Code of North Carolina.

Mr. McCormick said he was opposed to that mode of legislation, and thought the Senator should write out the bill in full, so that all could fully understand it.

Mr. Warren said he was as conservative as Mr. McCormick, and would read the section, bringing in all the words he wished substituted, at their proper places.

The substance was as follows, viz.: If a person has no way to the public road or a water course, he may make one through adjoining lands after appealing to the county commissioners, who, during the lapse of five days will call a jury to decide as to his right. He must put up a fence along his road, so as to protect the farmers, through whose lands the road lies, from distruction caused by stock. Any one breaking down this fence would be subject to a fine of $10; if maliciously done he would be guilty of a misdemeanor.

HOUSE.

Mr. Leazar, a petition from the North Carolina Teachers' Association for the establishment of a permanent normal school. Education.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred:

Mr. Bennett, resolution requesting the chairman of the committee on charitable and penal institutions to examine the books of the penitentiary and the department of agriculture. Calendar.

Mr. Patton, bill to increase the convict force on the Ducktown branch of the Western N. C. railroad. Calendar.

Among other bills introduced were the following: To provide for the working of public roads by taxation. To allow the tax on wholesale as well as retail liquor dealers to go to the use of public schools in each county. Sutton, to change the rules of pleading and evidence.

One of the sensations of the day was caused by the introduction of a resolution endorsing the action of President Cleveland in appointing James C. Matthews, colored, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia. It was introduced by John H. Williamson, colored, a Republican, who asked its passage. Amid much merriment the vote was taken on a demand for the yeas and nays, resulting in 3 yeas and 107 nays. The Republicans nearly all voted against it. The Raleigh *News and Observer* says: "There was a broad smile in the House as soon as the resolutions were read and everybody expected to see some fun before they were disposed of. Mr. Worth, of Randolph, suggested that the resolutions be referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances. On motion of Mr. Williamson, however, the rules were suspended and the resolutions were put upon their reading. The roll was called and there was a considerable vote from the Republican side in favor of adopting them, many Republicans, however, not voting. Just before the vote was announced, Mr. Overman requested that Mr. Brogden, of Wayne, be allowed to vote, he not having responded to his name during the call of the roll. Mr. Brogden rose and commenced to explain his vote, but was declared out of order, not having given previous notice of explanation.

The clerk again called his name. He hesitated, then commenced to explain again, when the Speaker pounded the desk with the gavel and declared him out of order—that he must vote either "aye" or "no." Again he commenced an explanation, when the gavel descended rapidly and sharply upon the desk and the House was in a paroxysm of laughter. Finally with a desperate effort Mr. Brogden voted "no," and took his seat in a storm of applause and laughter. After this several other Republicans were requested to vote. Some tried to explain, but were declared out of order. All those called upon after the roll call voted "no," and when those who had voted in the affirmative commenced to change their votes, both white and colored members, until there were only two or three left recorded as having voted in the affirmative. The measure was introduced apparently as a sort of trap for the Democrats, putting them in the dilemma of having to vote against the Democratic President, or in favor of the appointment of a darkey to a high office. The Democrats, however, did not hesitate but voted against the resolution solidly; and then it was that Mr. York and his foxes got their tails in the steel trap. They did not know which way to turn, and finally, after much hemming and hawing, voted against the darkey!"

The Speaker announced that he had just received a telegram informing him of the death of Rev. C. H. Wiley, of Winston.

House resolution 27, requesting our Congressmen to obtain additional life-saving and signal stations along our coast was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Thomas was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Fries introduced a resolution in respect to the death of Rev. C. H. Wiley, which was adopted.

SENATE.

Jan. 12—Among the bills introduced was one to make the rate of interest 6 per cent; another to annex a part of Halifax county to Warren; another to establish the North Carolina Normal and Collegiate Institue for the colored race; to prevent Sheriff Bryan, of Edgecombe, from collecting arrears of taxes; to pay mileage to persons summoned on special venires.

The following bills finally passed: To allow the town of Monroe to issue $3,000 in bonds; to regulate challenges to jurors in capital cases; to incorporate Concord Female Seminary.

The following passed the second reading: To incorporate the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad Company.

HOUSE.

The Committee on Education reported on a resolution in regard to internal revenue and the Blair bill (introduced by Pearson,) recommending the adoption in its stead of a substitute. The latter urges our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use every effort to secure a repeal of the internal revenue laws.

The Committee on Propositions reported unfavorably on a resolution declaring that Richmond Pearson has violated the law in regard to duelling, and has thus lost his right to a seat in this House.

Among the many resolutions offered the following were the most importat: Looking to the welfare of the laboring men of the State; empowering the Governor in extreme cases to offer $800 reward for fugitives from justice; protesting against the repeal of the civil service law.

Among the large number of bills introduced were the following: To repeal the stock law for Person county; for the protection of the industrial interests of the State; to prevent excessive taxation; to provide for working the public roads by taxation; to repeal the law in reference to carrying concealed weapons; to make an appropriation to the colored orphan asylum at Oxford; to provide for the appointment of an official stenographer for the 7th Judicial District.

At noon the special order, Mr. Pearson's resolution attacking the Democrats in the lower House of Congress for their failure to pass the Blair bill, was taken up. The resolution, as amended, is as follows:

WHEREAS, It is a demonstrated fact that the impoverished whites of the South are totally unable to provide adequate free schools both for their own children and for those of the blacks; and, whereas, in our opinion the work of reconstruction is not only incomplete, but is a positive failure so long as great masses of voters, upon whom the Federal goverment conferred the elective franchise, are unable, intelligently, to exercise that right; and, whereas, there is now a vast and ever-increasing surplus in the national treasury, lying there as a menace to honest government and a mockery to honest tax-payers; and, whereas, the democratic party is explicitly committed to the cause of "Public Education" and to the repeal of the "crushing war taxes;" therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring:

1. That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are hereby requested to exert their utmost efforts to secure the repeal of the internal revenue system, and to make this issue, together with the Blair educational bill, paramount to all other political considerations.

2. Positive and oft-repeated promises have been made to our people that these great measures of relief would be adopted with the advent into power of a democratic national administration; and the voters of North Carolina, in language at once plain, peremptory and indignant, are now demanding of the democratic party the honest performance of those promises.

3. The quota which North Carolina would receive under the Blair bill is scarcely a tithe of the millions which she has been forced to pay into the national treasury under internal revenue laws, which have ever been odious, have long been unnecessary and have at last become inexcusable and intolerable. Under this system millions of money have been wrung from North Carolina, where it is sorely needed, and carried to Washington to augment the already dangerous surplus, and only serve as a problem to perplex statesmanship and as a prize for reckless extravagance.

4. Without disparaging the zeal of our members, we request them to assure the democratic leaders in the Federal House of Representatives that if they have determined to prevent the Blair bill from ever being considered and to turn a deaf ear to our appeal for the abolition or reduction of internal revenue taxes, they will sorely disappoint the voters of North Carolina and cause them to lose all faith in the party promises.

5. As between the two propositions, the repeal of the internal revenue system and the reduction of the tariff, we unhesitatingly prefer the former, the more especially as unprecedented amounts of Northern capital are just now finding profitable investments in the mines and manufactories of North Carolina and in the neighboring states of Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.

6. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded at once to each of our Senators and Representatives, and a copy also to the speaker of the national House of Representatives and to the chairman of the committee on ways and means and the chairman of the committee on appropriations in Congress.

The final vote was as follows:

Ayes.—Messrs. Abell, Ashcraft, Beeson, Bell, Bingham, Blevins, Blount, Brogden, Chappell, Cherry, Chilicut, Copeland, Crenshaw, Crisp, Croom, Dorsett, Ellis, Farmer, Franklin, Felton, Gatling, Green, Halstead, Hampton, Harrington, Hinton, Pollyway, Holt, Hoover, Howe, Hull, King, Lane, Lindsay, Macon, Mangum, Manning Martin, Morgan, McClure, McKinnon, Newsom, Oakley, Overman, Parham, Paschall, Patton, Pearson, Person, Pinnix, Pittman, Pritchard, Pritchett, Proctor, Rawls, Redding, Sanders, Sharp, Shaw, Schenck-Snell, Snipes, Sorrell, Southerland, Spellar, Stancill, Stevens, Stewart, Sutton, Surratt, Swain, Temple, Thomas, Tilley, Turner, Ward, Watson of Hyde, Watson of Vance, Watts, Webster of Caswell, Wells, White of Halifax, White of Perquimans, Williams, Wimberly, Woody, Worth, York.—88.

Nays.—Messrs. Allman, Candler, Doughton, Davis, Deaver, Evans, Hayes, Holman,

(Continued on 2nd page.)

THE LEGISLATURE.

A Codensed Account of its Proceedings.

(Continued from 1st Page.)

Leazar, Lyon, Mears, Mills, Moore, McMillan, Osborne, Regan—17.

H. B. 37, bill to allow the commissioners of Jackson county to levy a special tax, was taken up and passed its third reading, ayes 100, nays none.

H. B. 4, bill to amend sec. 1, chap. 256, laws 1885, passed second and third reading.

H. B. 36, bill to provide a prosecuting attorney in each county in the state was laid on the table.

House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

SENATE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 13, 1887.—Very little of interest to our readers was done by this body. Among the bills which passed their third reading, were engrossed and sent to the House we find:

A bill to allow the Commissioners of Sampson County to sell their old Poor House.

To provide a cotton weigher for the town of Wake Forest, with the amendment, "Provided, the cotton weigher be an experienced farmer in raising cotton."

Mr. Kerr said he supposed Wake Forest was competent to appoint their own weigher, and was opposed to the amendment.

Mr. McCormick said he was a farmer, and did not see why the farmers would look with suspicion on any one who was not a farmer; that they believed there were honest men in every vocation and the people he represented thought as he did.

The amendment was lost. The bill passed its third reading, was engrossed and sent to the House.

The committee on propositions and grievances reported favorably on the passage of the bill to allow owners of land to shoot birds on their own land.

Mr. Kerr said in his section the farmers were troubled with the birds destroying their crops, and if they shot the birds for their own protection, they were subject to a fine of $25.

Mr. McCormick said the partridges and other birds were a great nuisance, and that the farmers should be allowed to protect their own crops.

On motion of Mr. Pou the bill was re-referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

HOUSE.

Mr. T. H. Sutton, a memorial of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway.

The following bills, among others, were reported on favorably by the different committees:

To protect fish in White Lake, Bladen Co.; to change the time for the meeting of the Supreme Court; in regard to pleading and evidence; H. B. 15 for the protection of laborers and mechanics, as amended.

The following bills, among others, were introduced:

Lyon, to authorize the Carolina Central R. R. to exchange stock for bonds; Williamson, to increase the appropriation for the colored Normal School; Sutton, to extend the time for the completion of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway; Temple, to empower the Governor to use his discretion in offering rewards for fugitives from justice.

Message from Senate, transmitting bill to incorporate the Georgia & Carolina railway company, which was placed on the calendar. Also bill to amend chapter 116, laws 1885, relating to the Oxford & Clarksville railroad company, which was taken up and passed.

Mr. York's resolution, looking to the development of our infant industries in this and other states of the South, was taken up as the special order. This is Mr. York's protective tariff resolution.

Mr. Leazar offered the following amendment as a substitute:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, Sec. 1. That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to use their best efforts to secure a reduction of the tariff law to the point of a constitutional revenue, sufficient only for an economical administration of the government, believing that the incidental protection afforded by such a tariff would be amply sufficient to promote the healthy growth of all legitimate industries.

Sec. 2. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

Mr. York, rep., said he introduced his resolution in good faith, that the South had started upon a new road to develop her industrial interests and that many thousand Northern capitalists were investing in Southern enterprises.

Mr. Leazar, dem., did not propose to discuss the tariff question as he did not know very much about it, in fact did not believe a dozen men in the whole country fully understood the question.

Mr. Worth, dem., came from a county that has many thousand spindles running and was sure that the gentleman from Wilkes represented a county that could boast only of the old fashioned spinning wheel.

Mr. Holt, dem., failed to see how so much talking and wasting time could be of any benefit, but when the gentleman from Wilkes brands the democratic party as free traders, he knows as little of the party as he does of the tariff. He asserted that no cotton mill within this state gets one particle of benefit from the tariff, as none of the cotton goods come under the tariff restrictions. Some of the woollen goods might possibly come under the law, but North Carolina could compete with any of the other states.

There was much wrangling just at this point, whereupon Mr. Holt very sensibly remarked that the action of the House in the way they transacted business was a disgrace and the tax-payers should rise up and expel the last one of them if they didn't quit so much wrangling.

Mr. Pearson introduced a resolution "providing that all changes of tariff be postponed until the internal revenue is abolished," which was lost.

Mr. Brogden offered an amendment which the chair ruled not germane to the resolution. Mr. Brogden appealed from the decision of the chair and the House sustained the chair, Mr. Brogden himself being the only member voting against the ruling.

The question was then upon Mr. Leazar's amendment as a substitute, and upon this Mr. Holt called for the ayes and nays. The call was sustained and the substitute was adopted, 54 ayes 51 nays.

Mr. Leazar said that the House had been in session for nine long days and they had been taken up in all sorts of disputes and discussions, and he gave notice that he would on to-morrow offer a resolution in regard to the action of the republicans in obstructing legislation.

Mr. Doughton was reported yesterday as having voted against the resolution in relation to the internal revenue system. He voted in favor of it, and should have been so reported.

SENATE.

Jan. 14.—Mr. Warren introduced a bill to modify the provisions of the Code with regard to the letting out of the public printing, leaving it to the Governor and others.

The Senate spent most of its session in discussing the bill to consolidate the Rutherford Railroad Construction Company, the Rutherford, Marion & Tennessee Railroad Company, and the Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad Co.

At 2:30 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The proceedings in the house to day were the tamest of the session thus far.

A resolution of a rather singular character was introduced by Ewart, a Republican, to raise a special committee to investigate the charge made by Mr. Overman yesterday that the Independents had made a bargain and sale.

Mr. Sutton's bill to better protect laborers and mechanics in securing payment for their work was taken up. He made an able speech in its favor, exposing the injustice done laborers by dishonest contractors. The bill passed by a unanimous vote.

The House passed a bill requiring private banks and bankers to make semi-annual statements to the State Treasurer.

A bill extending until January 1, 1889, the time for the settlement of the State debt passed. This step was taken in accordance with the recommendations of the Treasurer and Governor.

The bill making an assault by waylaying any person, or by giving poison to any person, whether death results or not, a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, was passed,

The bill prohibiting justices of the peace from holding any other office was tabled, on the ground that it is unconstitutional.

The House passed the bill making the date of the beginning of the fall term of the Supreme Court the last Monday in September, instead of the first Monday in October.

A resolution of instruction to the Committee on Penal and Charitable Institutions and the Department of Agriculture to look into and report on the expenses, &c., of all these, was passed without much debate. Brogden made a sort of attack on the Department of Agriculture.

There was some discussion over a bill for the relief of the laboring classes. It was stated that these classes were demanding relief, and that if it was not granted there would be trouble. The House passed the bill. It raises a Committee on Labor.

A resolution, introduced by Dr. Worth, was passed, providing that the House do not entertain any bills for the incorporation of any enterprises in cases where these can be obtained under the general law in regard to corporations.

SENATE.

RALEIGH, N. C., January, 15.

Mr. Tull, an act to incorporate the Rutherford college. Corporations.

Mr. Mason, of Orange, a bill to amend certain sections of the Code with regard to fees. Salaries and fees.

Mr. Epps, an act for the increase of the salaries of the state and county superintendent and regulating the pay of first grade teachers.

Mr. Fields, a bill amendatory and explanatory of the duties of county commissioners and supervisors in relation to public roads. Judiciary.

Mr. Purcell, a bill to abolish the May term of Robeson superior court. Judiciary.

The following bills passed their third reading, were engrossed and sent to the House: A bill to amend section 9,068 of the Code; to amend section 2,799, of the Code, amended by the committee on agriculture, mechanics and mining; to allow the commissioners of Lincoln county to use the stock law fund; to allow the free passage of fish in Transylvania county; to amend chapter 47, private acts of 1881.

President Stedman announced that he had been handed a memorial in regard to public printing, which he placed upon the calendar, no one objecting.

HOUSE.

Mr. Leazar, petition from citizens of Catawba county in relation to the University. Pensions, &c.

The chair announced a memorial from the Raleigh Typographical Union, the Bookbinders' Union and the local Assemblies of the Knights of Labor. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Committee on counties, cities and towns reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the town of Dunn, Harnett county.

Mr. Sutton, bill to amend section 202 of the Code. Judiciary.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Pritchett, Davis, Green, Lyon, Shaw and Pearson. Also Chief Clerk Geo. M. Bulla.

The bill to incorporate the Georgia, Carolina & Northern railroad passed its third reading—ayes 85, noes none.

H. B. 2, to amend the constitution so as to provide for the election of two additional justices of the supreme court was tabled.

H. B. 23, bill to prevent the sale of deadly weapons, was taken up.

Mr. Sutton offered an amendment to strike out the word pistol. Lost.

Mr. Abell offered an amendment to "insert the word razor." Lost.

Mr. Gray offered an amendment that "this act shall not apply to the sale of pistols to officers of the law." Lost.

The bill then passed second and third readings, 75 ayes, 24 noes.

A message from the Senate announcing that they had passed the following bills:

An act allowing Moore county to levy a special tax to purchase a fire engine.

A bill to allow the commissioners of Sampson county to sell the old poor house.

S. B. 28, to appoint a cotton weigher for Wake Forest. Propositions and grievances.

H. B. 48, to amend section 3,405 of the Code, concerning killing fish by dynamite cartridges, passed its second and third reading.

H. B. 94, to amend the election laws of the state, passed second and third reading.

Bill to amend the constitution so as to provide for the election of two additional members of the supreme court was taken up and made the special order for Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

H. B. 131, to extend the jurisdiction of magistrates so as to allow them jurisdiction in larceny cases where the amount does not exceed $5.00 was taken up. This created some discussion, and Mr. Lindsay offered an amendment that the title of the bill be changed so as to read "an act to discourage the raising of poultry, sheep and hogs." The amendment was not adopted and on motion of Mr. York the bill was recommitted to the committee.

SENATE.

RALEIGH, Jan. 17.—The following were among the bills introduced:

To protect real estate from the effect of fraud and perjury.

To allow Bertie county to levy a tax to build a jail.

To authorize Johnston county to levy a tax to build a court house.

Mr. Kerr was announced as the chairman of the Committee on Insane Asylums.

The bill incorporating the New Hanover Transit Company passed its second and third readings.

A resolution was adopted unanimously to raise a joint committee of three on the part of the Senate and five on that of the House to take into consideration the laboring people of this State and take such measures as may be necessary for their further relief and protection. Messrs. Shober, chairman, Wilson and Lockey were appointed as the Senate branch of the committee.

HOUSE.

Quite a number of bills were introduced. The chief of those were the following:

To allow the Governor to appoint a competent attorney as judge pro tem., in cases where a judge is sick and unable to hold court; to confine the sale of liquors, spirituous, vinous and malt, to incorporated cities and towns; to regulate the fees of State solicitors; to empower the sheriff of Chatham county to collect arrears of taxes.

Under a suspension of the rules, the House took up Mr. Pritchard's resolution increasing by $600 the reward for Walter L. Bingham, the murderer of Lizzie B. Tulington. Several speeches were made. Mr. Overman offered an amendment making the increase $300, which Mr. Pritchard accepted. The House, by a vote of 76 to 24, passed the resolution. (This will make the total reward $700, including the $400 which Gov. Scales has already offered.)

Dr. York, as chairman of the House Committee on Privileges and Elections, offered a resolution to pay witnesses in the Craven county contested election case $1 a day and 5 cents a mile each way. This caused some debate, it being claimed that under the provision of the Code these witnesses should not have been brought here; that they should have been examined in the counties where they resided; that the State could only pay mileage in such cases. Finally, the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The following bills passed their third reading:

To make it a misdemeanor to conceal any property upon which there is a lien.

To allow the town of Monroe to issue $4,000 in bonds for the purchase of a steam fire engine.

The following bill passed its second reading.

To allow sheriffs and tax collectors to collect arrears of taxes for 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886. [This bill caused some debate. Mr. Leazar opposed any such indulgence to sheriffs. The law is abused, he asserted, the sheriff's tax books being regarded in some counties as worth 500 votes, sheriffs using their indulgence as a lever and obligation.]

Observer and Gazette.

G. G. MYROVER, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....JANUARY 20, 1887.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

Ex-Alderman McQuade, of New York, sentenced for "crookedness," was taken to Sing Sing on Monday to begin serving out his term. Next gentleman!

We regret to know that Congressman S. S. Cox, of New York, is pronounced by his physicians to be a very sick man. He has pleurisy and catarrh of the stomach. He is greatly emaciated and his breathing is very labored.

Gen. W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer, died suddenly in Washington City on the evening of the 16th inst. He had been suffering for some years from diabetes His death was caused from diabetic coma, brought on by a severe cold. His wife is in France. She was at once notified of his death by cable.

Cluverius paid the death penalty on Friday last, 14th inst., for the murder of his cousin, Miss Fannie Lillian Madison. He was convicted on purely circumstantial evidence. The case has been watched with great interest from the very beginning. The feeling against Cluverius was extremely bitter. He was tried in the Hustings Court at Richmond, Va., before Judge T. S. Atkins, who is a son-in-law of Mr. Warren Prior, of Fayetteville. Judge Atkins presided with ability and fairness, and all his decisions during the progress of the trial were sustained by the Supreme Court, to which the case was carried.

Cluverius made no confession, but asserted his innocence to the last. Throughout the whole of the trial he was cool and self-possessed, and showed remarkable nerve and fortitude from the day of his arrest until his last moments, even when facing death on the scaffold.

Elsewhere we give an account of the execution and a review of the case.

NATIONAL POLITICS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

It is no doubt gratifying to our readers, and to the readers of all the State papers, to see the great interest taken in National affairs in the State Legislature. The Blair Bill, the Internal Revenue system and the "everlasting" Tariff have received due consideration by Mr. Pearson and a "large majority" of the members. The preamble and resolutions that were adopted last week show the tender solicitude with which our State Legislators watch over the course of the striplings in Congress—Vance, Ransom and those other inexperienced young fellows—less, perchance, not being acquainted with the desires and needs of their constituents, they should vote wrong and thus "sorely disappoint the voters of North Carolina, and cause them to lose all faith in party promises."

It must also be a great relief to our Senators and Representatives to thus have all responsibility shifted from their shoulders and placed where it rightfully belongs—upon the shoulders of the North Carolina "House of Representatives, the Senate concurring."

The Forty-ninth Congress, too, not recognizing any Buncombe (spelled either with a big or little b), will no doubt be much assisted and guided in their course in the reduction of taxes by the preference of 88 members of our House of Representatives, as embodied in their fifth resolution, which reads:

5. As between the two propositions, the repeal of the internal revenue system and the reduction of the tariff, WE unhesitatingly prefer the former, the more especially as unprecedented amounts of Northern capital are just now finding profitable investments in the mines and manufactories of North Carolina and in the neighboring states of Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.

But there was a small minority of 16 members who, either from a lack of interest in national affairs or not hailing from the State of Buncombe (spelled with a little or a big b), voted against the resolutions. Alas for their future political aspirations! They have been nipped in the bud! The "impoverished whites of the South" will never again place confidence enough in them to return them to the Legislature!

THE C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.

On Thursday last Mr. Sutton presented to the House a Memorial of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Co. to the General Assembly, asking for an extension of the time allowed by the Act of February 27th, 1883, for the completion of its road to Mount Airy, in Surry County, and Patterson, in Caldwell County. Mr. Sutton also introduced a bill, on the same day, allowing the extension asked for, &c. Considering the importance to the State at large of this road, the good grounds the Company has for its request and the able champion it has in Mr. Sutton, we doubt not that the Legislature will pass the bill.

We have received from Mr. G. M. Rose, the Company's attorney, a copy of the Memorial. It sets forth that at the beginning of the year 1883 the road was completed and in operation from Fayetteville to the Gulf only, a distance of 46 miles. "The company, eleven-fourteenths of which was owned by the State, was without funds to equip properly the road, or complete the same. It was laboring under a heavy debt, a part of which was in judgment, and which soon would have pressed its property to sale without a direct appropriation of money had been made by the State."

The memorial goes on to say the Legislature of 1883 proposed to transfer its controlling interest to a number of gentlemen (native North Carolinians) and to continue to furnish all the convicts assigned to said Company by prior Acts of Assembly (600 in number) in consideration of the payment in cash to the State for its stock a price much beyond its market value, the repayment of the money with interest loaned by the State to the Company and the payment in the bonds of the Company the amount then due the State for convict labor. Relying upon this agreement on the part of the State, the purchasers of the State's interest paid the stipulated price for the stock, repaid with interest the amount due the State for loan paid off the debts of the Company and have built and equipped in the most substantial manner over a hundred and twenty miles of road, graded a large portion more, expending nearly two million of dollars, &c., &c.

At no time since the passage of the Act of 1883, has the agreement on the part of the State been fully complied with, and though entitled by the Acts of Assembly referred to to six hundred convicts, at no time until recently has the Company had on -third of that number. The average number of working hands as shown by the report of Maj. R. P. Atkinson, Chief Engineer of the Company, is 165.

In view, also, of the fact that this is a North Carolina road, and has already done much to develop the section through which it passes, and can be of far greater benefit in the future, the Company asks that extension of time be granted it.

BINGHAM--TURLINGTON.

We copy the following from the Wilmington *Star:*

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1887.—No autopsy was held on the body of Miss Turlington, the murdered deaf mute, by the jury of inquest. After the removal of the body to Wilmington, however, a private examination was made by two family physicians and by lady friends, and it was discovered that the the murderer had attempted another crime than that of murder.

It is reported here to-night that Bingham, who is charged with the murder, is in custody; but exactly where is not divulged.

The grand jury of Wake Superior Court on Thursday last returned a true bill against Bingham for the murder of Miss Turlington.

The House has passed a resolution increasing the reward offered for Bingham to $700.

THE MASONS.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina Masons convened in Raleigh last week. Past Senior Grand Warden R. W. Hardie and Judge J. C. MacRae attended from this place. Mr. Hardie reports the largest and most satisfactory meeting he has ever attended. Mr. Martin, the Masonic historian, delivered an address which showed great research. A most elegant banquet was given by the Masons of Raleigh. Mr. C. H. Robinson, of Wilmington, was elected Grand Master. Mr. F. H. Busbee, the retiring Grand Master, was presented with a handsome gold-headed cane. Mr. Thos. H. Sutton represented Fayetteville Lodge. There are now 215 Lodges in the State, with a membership of between 7,000 and 8,000.

MR. SUTTON'S MECHANIC'S BILL.

The above bill has passed the House by a unanimous vote, and has gone to the Senate. Mr. Sutton made an able speech in support of his measure. We congratulate him. The *News and Observer* says: "This bill has as much merit in it as any other bill now before the General Assembly. It passed the House unanimously—we may say enthusiastically."

Sampson Items.

Our reporter, writing from Faison, says:

On Saturday of last week Rev. Hugh McAlpin (who left Sampson county several years ago, and made his home in Illinois) returned with his family to Clinton.

On Sunday, the 16th inst., while Misses Mary Herring and Laura Barbrey were returning home from church, the young horse they were driving became frightened and threw both from the buggy, breaking the arm of the former and dislocating the hip of the latter. When last heard from Miss Barbrey was in a critical condition.

DIED.

BOND.—In this town on the morning of the 18th inst., Mrs. MARY E. BOND, wife of Israel Bond.

DRIVER.—In this town, on the morning of the 17th inst., WILLIAM DRIVER, in the 71st year of his age.

Cash vs. Credit.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 17, 1887.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

Now that the Charter question has died down somewhat, allow me to say what I think is one of the principal causes why Fayetteville is not as prosperous as she should be. The very instant that I name it many will agree with me. It is the miserable "credit and dunning" system. Were the merchants of Fayetteville to sell strictly upon a cash or thirty days basis, in a few short months the change in business affairs here for the better would be miraculous. It might cause some inconvenience at first, especially to *some* of our ante-bellum citizens, who can never realize that they have purchased anything if they pay cash for it; but to the majority it would soon become a blessing. Nine men in ten, unfortunately, will buy more on credit than they would for cash. Articles of food and wearing apparel that persons of limited means can't now see how they could *possibly* do without, under this system would be passed by, and they and our merchants would be the happier for it.

I must confess that the merchants are more to blame than any one else, for they, in their desperate desire to sell their goods, will almost force customers to buy under promise of long credit, and then wear out many pairs of shoes, belonging to their collectors, trying to collect the bills. I have known a merchant in this place to sell a suit of clothes for $30.00 to a man that he knew did not receive $20.00 per month. The poor fellow probably only intended to buy a ten-dollar suit, but the merchant was *so* kind and assured him *so* generously to "suit your own convenience in paying for them," that his judgment was gotten the better of and he took the clothes. Result:—In less than fifteen days his bill was presented, and such a hot fire was kept up that the poor devil had to let his family go in want by paying the whole sum of his wages down and borrowing ten dollars from another source.

There are many cases similar to this, many not so bad, yet there are hundreds of honest men kept down in this town by being "dunned" to death.

Let us have a cash system, and if a merchant says, "Pay at your convenience," make him wait for our convenience. If this is done, Mr. Editor, everything will soon become so bright that charter, police and lights will come back to us, and come back to stay.

SUBSCRIBER.

CLUVERIUS.

The Murderer at Last Expiates His Crime—He Makes no Confession.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14th, 1887.—Thomas J. Cluverius, convicted of the murder of Fannie Lillian Madison, was hanged in the city jail to-day. As early as 9 A. M., people began to gather in the vicinity, and by noon every approach to the jail was packed with human beings. The house tops and hill sides near the jail, from which sight could be had into the jail yard, were also crowded. Admission to the jail was only had by tickets issued by city Sergeant Smith, who had charge in giving them out, and admitted over 200 persons. The prisoner passed a sleepless night, most of the time being spent with Beverly Crump, one of his counsel, who has done everything to save or extend his life, and who remained with him until 2 o'clock A. M., and from that hour until 6 o'clock he was engaged in prayer and at intervals singing hymns. From then until 9 he slept soundly and then arose and ate a breakfast of tenderloin steak, mushrooms and egg omelet. During the morning hours there was much speculation as to whether Gov. Lee would further reprieve, and the question was not finally settled until some time in the afternoon, when Mr. Crump, who had been to see the Governor, came to the jail and announced that executive power would not be interposed. Rev. Dr. Wm. E. Hatcher came to the jail about 11 o'clock, and remained with the prisoner to the last, administering spiritual consolation and praying with the prisoner. At noon a suit of new black clothes was brought to the jail and the prisoner donned them. At two minutes to one the death procession was formed, consisting of Sergeant Smith, two deputies, Rev. Dr. Hatcher and the prisoner, the latter having his hands tied in front of his body, and enveloped from neck to ankles in an old-fashioned lady's water-proof cloak. From the cell the march progressed along the corridor and down two flights of stairs to the lower court of the jail, and then into the yard fronting the cells of the white prisoners, forty policemen being on duty to keep back the crowd.

The prisoner, though thin and pale, moved with a steady step to the scaffold which he ascended in the same quiet manner and stood on the trap. Sergeant Smith then read the death warrant, or a copy of the judgement of the court, which the prisoner listened to with bowed head and apparent close attention. When Sergeant Smith had concluded, he asked the doomed man if he had anything to say, and Cluverius replied, "No, sir, nothing at all," his voice being scarcely audible. Dr. Hatcher then knelt and offered a feeling and fervent prayer, and when he had finished he turned to the prisoner, who said a few words in a low tone, and Dr. Hatcher turning to the crowd in the yard said: "I am requested by the prisoner to utter one word for him, and that is that in this moment of death he carries to the grave no feeling of ill-will towards any man on earth."

The Doctor then left the scaffold. Raising both hands as he went, he said the prisoner asserted his innocence to the last before leaving the cell.

When the Doctor had gone Deputy Sergeant Allen tied the prisoner's knees tightly together, put the rope around his neck and adjusted the black cap. Everything being ready, Sergeant Smith gave the signal and at 8 minutes after 1 o'clock the trap was sprung. A sudden swish, the clang of the falling trap door, and the next instant the body of Cluverius was at the end of the rope, over ten feet below where he had been standing.

The rope, which was made of parti-colored silk, stretched so that the toes of the hanged man nearly touched the pavement beneath.

A minute of quiet, and then there was considerable struggling, lasting several minutes, together with heavy stentorious breathing, indicating that death was being produced by strangulation.

After 16 minutes the physicians pronounced him dead, and in twenty minutes after the trap was sprung the body was taken down and placed in a plain wooden coffin and turned over to the undertaker to be prepared for burial at his former home in King and Queen county.

The Crime.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Three years ago Thomas J. Cluverius, of King and Queen county, graduated in law at Richmond College and went back to his native county to establish a practice. At college he was apparently a model of modest propriety and piety. It came to light after he left that during this time his life outside the college had been different from his professions, and that in one of his visits to forbidden places he had assumed the name of "Merton," a name that was to come up in a startling way a long time after that. In the adjoining county of King William lived, with her father, his cousin, Fannie Lillian Madison, who was very fond of him, though they were not accounted lovers. He was the only male visitor. He had often taken her in his buggy to her grandfather's (his uncle's) to spend the night. On July 9, 1884, she left her father's and went to her grandfather's to stay. He came there on the 10th, and several times after, and made excuses to be alone with her. The medical testimony of the case fixed that time as about the date of her ruin. In her trunk after death was found a vile document in his handwriting, which made it certain that he was connected with her fallen life. In September, 1884, he wrote her a letter, also found in her trunk, urging her strenuously to get married, and indicating some man as the person for her to marry. About July, too, Cluverius, who had always been cordial to Lillian's father, commenced shunning him. Lillian now became anxious from her condition to get away from home. She wrote to a relative at Millboro', Bath county, to procure her a situation, and he did so at Mrs. Margaret A. Dickinson's, in that county, as governess and teacher. She went there on October 10th, 1884, and while she was there Cluverius wrote to her regularly, as was discovered from empty envelopes in her trunk addressed to her in his writing. As her danger increased with time, the poor girl energetically urged him to help her. He at last decided to help her by murdering her. He was engaged to another lady, (who has married another since his trial began) and did not propose to let the threats or entreaties of Lillian disturb him longer. On January 5th, 1885, Lillian told Mrs. Dickinson that she had received a letter telling her that her aunt, Mrs. Tunstall, of King and Queen county, was very ill, and she would go to see her. Being told that it was a long trip alone, she replied that "Cousin Tommie" (Cluverius), would meet her. On the evening of the 5th of January she arrived in Richmond and registered at the Exchange hotel as "Miss F. L. Merton." She was assigned room No. 66. On the next morning Cluverius walked into the Exchange hotel, ran his finger down the register till he came to Miss Merton, and asked if the lady in No. 66 was in. He saw her, and called again during the day. That evening she went out and did not return to the hotel till the next morning, saying she had stayed with an aunt in Richmond. Both Mrs. Tunstall's illness and the staying at her aunt's were proved on the trial to have been manufactured and not true. On the 7th of January she returned to Bath. It was on that visit that the trap was laid for the unhappy girl to walk into. Cluverius, during his visit to Richmond on that occasion, registered at the Capitol Hotel. On March 10th, Lillian, evidently by a plan concerted with Cluverius at Richmond, received through the Bath post-office a forged letter which she had written to herself and signed "Laura Curtis," an old schoolmate, and which had been mailed by Lillian to Cluverius and then by him mailed back to her. It told her to come to Richmond to go to Old Point with her aunt, who was sick. She was to go on the 12th of March. In it Cluverius had made her write that she would be met in Richmond by "Harry Curtis," a brother of Laura. He was far-reaching in all his murderous plans, and in this prepared the way to pass for Harry Curtis when he called for Lillian at the American Hotel. She read the forgery to Mrs. Dickinson and got her permission to go. She got on the cars at Millboro on the evening of March 12, but by delay of the train did not arrive in Richmond till about 3 o'clock that night. She went to the American hotel, registered as "Miss F. L. Merton," and was assigned to room No. 21. The next morning, Friday, she took breakfast in her room, and while eating it a boy brought to the hotel a note for "Miss F. L. Merton," (showing that Cluverius knew her assumed name,) and answered as follows: "I will be there as soon as possible. So do wait for me."

This note she put in an envelope addressed to T. J. Cluverius, and gave it to the waiter. When the waiter reached the office the boy who brought the note had gone and the clerk retained the note. It was this note that first led to the suspicion of Cluverius, who had arrived in Richmond on Thursday morning, March 12th, and registered at the Capitol House. In a short time Lillian was out on the street and posted a letter to Mrs. Tunstall, her (and Cluverius') aunt, in King William. Though that was March 13th, she dated it March 14th, and though she knew Cluverius was in Richmond, she sent a message in it to him. "Tell Tommie I will write real soon." In this she had evidently acted under the advice of Cluverius without knowing his real motive, which was to show if he got into trouble that the woman who was dead on the night of the 13th was alive to write a letter on the 14th, when he could be, and was, back at his home. During that fatal Friday she was seen with him, and both were positively identified by witnesses—on Belle Island, at 12:20, at a house of ill-fame on Fifteenth street; shortly after at the American hotel at dinner at 1:30, each time with the red shawl and blue jersey in which she left Millboro. At Belle Island she spoke to Cluverius and said, "Why, Cousin Tommie!" At night about 8:30 Cluverius (positively identified) called at the American hotel and sent his card to the "lady in No. 21," and spoke of her as "the young lady who went to school with his sister," still carrying out the Harry Curtis idea. At 9 o'clock he was seen to board a street car in front of the hotel with her. The car driver let them off (people dressed as they were) at the end of the line on the street leading to the reservoir, a few minutes after 9 o'clock; the same people were met by a doctor walking down towards the reservoir, the man having his hat pulled down over his face. The reservoir is a gloomy, unfrequented place on the edge of the city, and the night was stormy and sleety. That night about 12 or 1 o'clock, Cluverius returned to the Capitol House, ordered a drink of whisky to be sent to his room, and went to bed to be called at sunrise to take the cars for home. Saturday morning he left. The same sunrise found Lillian Madison resting dead against the slanting side of the reservoir, the slant having prevented her from sinking when thrown in. A bruise was on her forehead, but no breaking of the skin. She had never known where the reservoir was in her life, and must have been carried there. Her hat and shawl, thrown away many yards from the reservoir, showed by the fine reservoir sand found on them that they had been there before being in the place where they were found. Tracks marked a struggle at the point she was thrown in. A discovery fatal to the accused was made there. His watch-key was picked up near that spot. It was this that gave the counsel for the defence many an anxious consultation. A jeweler had received the key once from Cluverius to mend, and mended it. He testified that he believed it was Cluverius' key, but if he was permitted to open it and take it apart he would be certain. The counsel for the defence refused to permit it to be taken apart. This was fatal before a jury—as fatal as the failure of the counsel to attempt to show where their client was that night from 8 to 1 o'clock. It was the envelope directed to T. J. Cluverius, sent by Lillian from No. 21 on the morning of the fatal day, that brought Cluverius into it. The officers went to King William and arrested him at his aunt's house. Indeed, she could not have been identified, even after discovery, had not he carried her shawl a good distance from the reservoir and thrown it on a fence. It was a newspaper description of the shawl which attracted the attention of a young lady who had seen Lillian wear it that induced her to go to see the body and easily identify it. Of this also he knew nothing. When the warrant for his arrest was read to him he replied with his first unlucky lie, "I didn't even see her when I was in Richmond." Later he told to the officers an equally unlucky one. Speaking of the night of the murder, he said, "It will be easy enough to prove where I was. Every place I went to I met somebody that knew me." He denied, too, that he had ever worn a watch key on the end of the chain from which the key had been broken. Some scratches he had on his hand he told the officers was an eruption. His father, however, testified that they were made by his falling against a fence. The counsel for the defence made as strong a fight as could be made for a client, who would neither let them attempt to prove an alibi nor let them attempt to prove to a certainty that the fatal watch key found at the spot of the murder was not his property.

When Cluverius was arrested, he evidently thought all his plans had worked well and that there was nothing to connect him with the dead woman. She had, doubtless by his advise, spent the night before leaving Mrs. Dickinson's for Richmond, in burning all the letters she had received from him. Nothing was left to tell of his connection with her Richmond visit. She, too, thought she had burned all, but in spreading a paper over the bottom of her trunk she had left under it by accident the vulgar letter in his handwriting and the Laura Curtis letter. Of this he knew nothing. He thought she was at the bottom of the reservoir, or if afloat could not be identified, he having scattered her clothing and she having traveled under an assumed name.

It was on Tuesday night, June 4th, nearly three months after the deed was committed, that Cluverius was convicted. Each juror, something unusual in grave cases, put in a ballot of "Murder in the first degree" on the very first ballot. For the sake of appearances they staid in the jury room a few minutes longer. When they came in with their verdict and it was announced, Cluverius did not flinch nor move a muscle. A great crowd followed after the carriage in which he was taken back to jail, shouting vociferously. He remarked to an officer, "They shout as if Jno. W. Daniel was speaking." As he entered the jail a voice in the crowd cried "Good-night, cousin Tommie!" Cluverius turned and gave a ghastly smile, but said nothing. His conduct in the jail after conviction was as imperturbable as it had always been. He was sentenced to be hanged in November, but an appeal was taken to the supreme court. The supreme court of appeals at Wytheville, in May last, decided by four to one, that the conviction of Thos. J. Cluverius of murder in the first degree of Fannie Lillian Madison, by the Hastings court was warranted by the evidence, and that no defect in the trial could be found to warrant giving a new trial. Judge Fauntelroy read the opinion. The opinion of the court rejecting Cluverius' appeal rejected all of the bills of exception presented by his counsel. There were nine of them. One because a juryman was rejected by the judge because he had made a bet about the result of the trial; one because of the rejection of a juror for having expressed an opinion about circumstantial evidence; one as to the manner of impaneling the jury; one because the torn note written by Lillian and addressed to T. J. Cluverius had been admitted as evidence; another because the Laura Curtis letter had been admitted, and four others of no great importance. In the opinion Judges Fauntelroy and Lewis fully concurred; Judges Richardson and Lacey concurred as to the result, and only Judge Hinton dissented.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARE YOU INSURED?

The undersigned is agent for a line of *FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES*, and will be glad to write you a policy on your Dwelling, Furniture, Store, Stock, Stables, or whatever you want insured against loss by fire The wisdom of insuring is acknowledged by all business men. I will take pleasure in furnishing information as to rates, ect.

jan 13-tf B. R. HUSKE.

Novelty Works for Sale.

That valuable property on Mumford and Maxwell streets, in Fayetteville, commonly known as THE NOVELTY WORKS, including the lot on which it is situate, and all the machinery, &c., belonging thereto, is for sale, and if not previously disposed of, will be offered for sale by public auction on the premises at 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, Feb'y 12th, 1887.

Terms made known at sale.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
Assignee of R. Vaughn.

January 11th, 1887. jan 13-ts

For Sale.

A good Cooking Stove—comparatively new. Apply at UNION HOME AND HOSPITAL.

jan 13 tf

ESTABLISHED 1832.

CASSARD'S PURE STAR BRAND LARD

IS THE BEST.

Try It And You Will Use No Other.

For sale by the following reliable grocers:

D. H. RAY & CO., A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WALTER WATSON, A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
S. A. PHILLIPS, J. R. VANN.
AYER BROS., E. P. POWERS,
B. G. HOLLINGSWORTH.

G. CASSARD & SON,
517 to 525, W. Baltimore Street,
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Curers of the celebrated "STAR BRAND" mild cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

AGENT FOR FAYETTEVILLE:

J. M. BROWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERY.

Excellent Horses

FOR THE

CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.

I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady riders especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.

may 13 tf GEO. A. BURNS.

F. F. F. F. F. F.

Holiday Supplies.

REMEMBER, YOU WILL

Find First-class, Fine, Fresh, Flavored, Fancy Family Groceies,

PROVISIONS, FRUITS, NUTS and CANDIES, at

R. T. SCANLIN'S,

Agent, No. 47 Person Street.

Flour.

100 bbls. (*New Crop*) of the following brands fresh from the celebrated mills of C. A. GAMBRILL M'f'g Co., and E. J. SNOW & CO.:

Patapsco Superlative,
Patapsco Family,
Orange Grove Extra,
Howard Extra,
Edgewood,
Nonpareil,
Broadway,
Golden Hill.

☞ *All Standard Brands, warranted as represented.*

Sugar.

Crushed,
Powdered,
Granulated,
Standard A.,
Extra C.,
White,
Yellow.

Coffee.

Rio (three grades),
Santos,
Ceylon,
Maracaibo,
Laguayra.

Fruits, Nuts, &c.

Spice, Rice, Teas, Citron, Currants, Dates, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Apples, Bananas, Lemons, Florida Oranges, Cocoanuts, Almonds, Brazils, Filberts, Pecans and Walnuts.

Canned Goods, &c.

Lobster,
Mackerel, Oysters,
Salmon, Corned Beef,

Observer and Gazette.

THURSDAY,.....JANUARY 20, 1887.

LOCAL BULLETINS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. & R. INGRAM—Dissolution.
W. H. YARBOROUGH—Notice.
A. S. HUSKE & Co.—Clippers.
MRS. L. BANKS—To the Public.
G. C. SCURLOCK—Blacksmithing
PEMBERTON & PRIOR—Garden Seeds.
FRANK THORNTON—Marked-down Sale.

Is the "Line of Risks."

As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, Mr. B. R. Huske is prepared to write risks in fire insurance. Mr. Huske is too well and favorably known in the community to require any recommendation from us. We wish him much success.

F. I. L. I.

We understand that the Independent Light Infantry Company is on a regular "boom"—new members being added at every meeting. A new uniform will be adopted, and the Company will go to Washington in May to compete for the prize in the inter-national drill. We hope they may come off victorious, and we believe their chances are good.

Gone to Durham.

Maj. W. A. Guthrie and his family left on Monday last for their new home in Durham. The whole community joins us in regretting to see them leave Fayetteville. Maj. Guthrie was one of our most valuable and public-spirited citizens, while his accomplished wife has endeared herself to all by her lovely character and many graces. In the departure of Maj. Guthrie the Fayetteville bar has lost one of its most talented and successful members.

We wish him and his interesting family a happy and prosperous life in the thriving town of Durham.

Wedding Bells in Savannah.

Married in Savannah, Ga., on the night of the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. T. T. Christian, Mr. W. H Powell, of Fayetteville, N. C., and Miss Laura L. Sickel, of Savannah, Ga. We wish the young couple much happiness.

Mr. Powell was formerly a brother typo in Fayetteville, and assisted the *Eagle* in its daily and weekly flights, but six feet of splendid physical manhood could not be content with a printer's "stick," and now he flourishes a baton on the celebrated police force of Savannah, Ga.

The Salem High School.

We call attention to the Salem High School, at Huntley, Sampson county, N. C., with Marion Butler, A. B., as Principal, which is advertised in another column. This school is highly recommended by reliable persons and competent judges as one of the best of its kind in the State. It is endorsed by some of the best papers in Eastern North Carolina. The location of the school, as regards health, social advantages, &c., is very good. All this being the case, we can safely recommend it to parents and guardians looking for an excellent high school away from home.

The Evening News.

Mr. S. G. Worth has sold the *Evening News* to Messrs. J. H. Benton and W. M. Decker. Mr. Worth, we regret to say, leaves Fayetteville and enters a field of labor elsewhere. We are sorry to lose him from the editorial fraternity. The relations existing between the *News* and the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE have always been most pleasant and friendly. While we regret to lose him as a contemporary and a citizen, we wish him much success wherever he may cast his lot.

We welcome Messrs. Benton & Decker into the editorial circle, and hope that their journalistic career may be a long, useful and prosperous one. They are both young men, possessed of pluck, energy and ambition. Being practical printers, they have much in their favor to start with, and their movement "onward and upward" (to quote from their salutatory) will be much easier for that reason.

The *News* for the present will be issued three times a week.

A Worthy Compliment.

It is with great pleasure that we copy the following from the North Carolina *Presbyterian*:

As a very remote layman in church offices, I love all Christains and especially the good men like Dr. Hill, of this place—who in the *Presbyterian* last week acknowledged that we *pounded* him. Would that our pounds were as good as his, and may his health and strength last for a continuation of the good he does until he pounds us into his own good Christain graces.

The Doctor is a noble fighter for his fellowmen and for the cause of our Great Redeemer.

His remarks at our Young Mens' Christian Association are not only genial and instructive, but they are beautiful and wooing to our young people, and attract us to a "merchandize better than silver," and to that love of God which is better than gold.

Welcome Dr. Hill to Maxton, and we are selfish enough to say it for the good he will do us under the cross of Christ, for he is a valiant soldier and is doing us great good. The pounds he brings can never be repaid in full.

METHODIST.

Maxton, N. C., Jan. 7th, 1887.

The Ladies' Exchange.

This benevolent institution, which is under the excellent management of Mrs. S. J. Solms, is doing some really good work. The help which it extends to the poor is of the right kind—the opportunity to help themselves. Great pains are taken by the ladies who have the Exchange in charge to procure employment for all who apply to them. If they cannot sew or knit, they are found employment as washwomen, cooks, &c. Many needy and deserving people have been helped in this way. This institution has been self-supporting from the beginning, and we hope to see it grow into a great and useful work.

We believe it is the intention of the ladies, should they be successful in laying by a sufficient amount from their profits, to create a charitable fund for the relief of those who are unable to work. Godspeed Mrs. Solms and her coadjutors in their noble work, say we.

The Exchange has rented the building of Mr. M. Faulk, on Green street, recently occupied by Mrs. John Shaw as a millinery store. This is a very desirable location, and the building, which is a convenient and roomy one, will be nicely fitted up by Mr. Faulk.

At the Altar of Hymen.

Married, in this town yesterday afternoon, 19th inst., at the Methodist church, by Rev. J. T. Gibbs, Mr. Louis H. Phillips, of Laurinburg, and Miss Minnie, the lovely and accomplished daughter of Maj. A. J. O'Hanlon, of Fayetteville.

The church, which was packed to its utmost capacity, was tastefully decorated with white tarleton and evergreens. At the altar stood a table, upon which was a lovely bouquet of hot-house flowers. As the party entered the church Miss Fannie Watson played a beautiful wedding march. The following was the manner of entry: Mr. Robert Phillips, of Laurinburg, and Miss Maggie O'Hanlon, Mr. Suggs, of Laurinburg, and Miss Harriet Haigh, Mr. Doyle O'Hanlon and Miss Minnie Overbaugh. Then came the bride and groom. As each couple reached the altar they crossed to opposite sides, leaving the centre open for the bride and groom. The bride's dress was a handsome plum-colored tricot with velvet front. The happy couple were overwhelmed with congratulations and good wishes, both at the church and depot. The wedding presents were numerous and handsome.

Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom took the train for Laurinburg, their future home. We wish them a long and happy life.

The New County.

On Monday last, the 17th inst., between 400 and 500 citizens of portions of Cumberland, Harnett, Sampson and Johnston counties held a meeting at Dunn to take further steps in regard to the formation of the new county referred to in our columns last week. Mr. F. P. Jones, of Dunn, was made chairman and Mr. D. K. McNeill secretary. It was decided to change the name of the county from "Fairland" to "Dobbin." (A good name.) The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to wait on the Legislature and present a petition asking that the county of Dobbin be created: C. C. McLellan, Cumberland; R. A. Draughon, Sampson; Moore Wood, Johnston; F. P. Jones, Harnett.

The citizens of the portion of Harnett interested claim that a new county is almost an absolute necessity to them on account of the great difficulty and inconvenience experienced in getting across the Cape Fear to Lillington, the county-seat. During high freshets (which generally occur about court week) they often have to come to Fayetteville, and hence to Lillington. We would suggest that they make Harnett county build a bridge. If she is too poor to do that, they had better petition the Legislature to tack that portion of Harnett on to Cumberland or Johnston counties. The Wilson Short Cut will put them down at the Court House of either place in three or four hours. We cannot see how it would benefit Cumberland or Johnston counties to surrender a valuable portion of their territory to a new county, nor where "the greatest good to the greatest number" would come in.

The portion of Cumberland asked for about embraces, we believe, Black River township, extending from the mouth of Taylor's Creek (emptying into the Cape Fear) nearly due east to the mouth of Williamson's Creek (emptying into Black River, the Sampson county line.)

A Handsome Compliment.

The Durham *Tobacco Plant* pays the following high compliment to a prominent colored citizen of this town:

Last Saturday the colored people celebrated the signing of the emancipation proclamation. A very large procession paraded, and at 2 o'clock met at Stokes' Hall to hear the orator of the day, John S. Leary, of Fayetteville. The hall was crowded with a well-behaved audience, one of the best behaved we have ever seen in Stokes' Hall. Rev. Butler introduced the orator. We listened with attention, and we say with deliberation that the speech was capital. It was in good taste and temper, and full of good sense. There was no spread eagle foolishness in it. It abounded in good advice to the colored people, and if they practice half as well as their speaker preached, they will make rapid strides in educational, moral and material advancement. He urged them to save their money, be economical and frugal; to educate themselves, but to remember that the heart as well as the head and hand must be educated; that character was everything.

A Change of Quarters.

Mrs. L. Banks has rented the Jas. N. Smith drug store on the corner of Green street and Market square, where she will shortly move her stock of confectionery, fruits, &c., and from that point supply the public with the "sweets" which have always been connected with the name of Banks in Fayetteville. She is building an oven in the warehouse in the rear, and will be better prepared than ever to meet the demand for good bread, pies and cakes.

Mrs. John Shaw has moved her stock of Millinery to the same building, in the jamb next to the old Fayetteville Book Store. With increased facilities and a more central position, she can guarantee to the public satisfaction as to style, beauty and dispatch in turning out work.

LOCAL TWINKLINGS.

Mr. Leslie Evans, of Cumberland, went to Sanford yesterday to enter the Sanford High School.

Mr. Ed. — McDuffie, who is engaged in the drug business at Greensboro, is in our town visiting relatives.

Mr. Henry Alderman, of Cumberland, left on Tuesday, for La Grange, to swell the ranks of Col. Davis's cadets

Mr. Thomas H. Pemberton, connected with the Southern Express Co. at Norfolk, is visiting Fayetteville, his old home.

Messrs. A. S. Huske & Co. are digging out the foundation preparatory to extending their store about 20 feet further to the rear.

Mr. J. T. Short, of St. Louis, uncle of Miss Collier, our telegraph operator, is visiting Fayetteville before going to Florida for his health.

Mr. D. G. McMillan, senior member of the firm of McMillan Bros., has gone to Savannah in the interest of their large branch house in that city.

We were pleased to see on our streets the other day Mr. William Frizell, who has been confined to his home for some months by feeble health. Mr. Frizell, now in his 83rd year, is one of our oldest citizens and an ex-Mayor of the town.

The opportunities for instruction in the fine arts are easily within the reach of our people. Mrs. H. McD. Robinson advertises that she will give instruction in art at her residence on Green street. Mrs. Robinson's proficiency and talent are well-known and acknowledged in Fayetteville.

Miss M. Chamberlain, of Newark, N. J., a sister of Mrs. Kate McNeill, is in our town, which we hope she will conclude to make her future home. As will be seen from her advertisement, she will give lessons in drawing, painting and modeling at Miss Chamberlain's school rooms. Her work is very highly spoken of by competent critics, and she will doubtless receive a liberal patronage.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1887.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	11½	Flint—good,	11
Sides,	11	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	15	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	7	IRON—	
Shoulders,	6	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	8½	LARD—	
Hams,	15	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	6	Western,	8@9
BAGGING,	8@9	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	35@40
On foot,	2@3	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5@6	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	3.00
Northern,	30@35	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	6½
Java,	25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	15@17	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	50
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	3.00
CHICKENS,	15@20	SALT,	85@90
EGGS,	20@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	7@8
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER,	75	SHUCKS,	50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	60	WOOL,	18
Oats,	None	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	85	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
Peas—new,	65	Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
HAY—		Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	30@60	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8½ cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was dull yesterday at 34 cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 55 and 65 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $1.75.

Wilmington Market.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON N. C., January 19th, 1887.—Middling cotton quiet at 9¼ cents. Spirits firm 36½ cents. Rosin firm at 75@80 cents.

WORTH & WORTH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following described articles of personal property have been seized by me in this District for violation of the United States Internal Revenue Laws, viz.: One barrel Corn Whiskey, 46½ gallons, said to belong to Key & Co., seized October 27th, 1886. Any person claiming any interest in said property is hereby requested to appear and make claim thereto within thirty days from this date, and show cause why said property should not be forfeited to the United States.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 12th day of January, 1887.

W. H. YARBOROUGH,
Collector 4th District, N. C.

jan 20-3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLIPPER PLOWS.

We have already placed our second order for

CLIPPERS

during the month of January.

We have in our possession about one hundred recommendations for this PLOW, received from farmers in Harnett, Chatham, Moore, Bladen, Robeson and Cumberland Counties.

The Plow is Sold Under an Absolute Guarantee. Purchasers Run No Risk.

Call before you buy. If you can't come, write us and we will send descriptive catalogues. We are in the

New Store,

next to "Starr's Corner," where can be found a full line of

Groceries and Hardware.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

jan 20 1y

Garden Seeds!

Garden Seeds!!

FRESH!

Buist's

A AND D

Landreth's,

AT

PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S.

jan 20 tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The firm of G. & R. Ingram was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm must be paid to Greene H. Ingram, who will continue the business at the old stand. All debts of the firm will be paid by him. GREENE H. INGRAM,

January 18, 1887. R. INGRAM.

jan 20-1m

To the Public.

Mrs. L. Banks

Takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons and the public that preparatory to moving into her new stand on the north west corner Market Square (Smith's old drug store) she has gone to the Northern markets to replenish her stock of Confectionery, Fruits, &c., and to purchase a new and complete set of Tools for making Candy. While there she will use her utmost efforts to procure a first-class Baker, and with a modern Baker's Delivery Wagon hopes to be able to furnish to every home Fresh, Hot Bread, Rolls &c., of a very superior quality. jan 20-1t

FIRST-CLASS

Blacksmithing and Repair Shop.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty, and done in the Best and Most Improved Style.

G. C. SCURLOCK,

Gillespie Street, opposite R. Burns' Livery Stable, Fayetteville, N. C.

jan 20 3m

Miss M. Chamberlain

WILL GIVE LESSONS IN

DRAWING, PAINTING and MODELING,

BEGINNING JAN. 17, 1887,

—AT—

MISS CHAMBERLAIN'S SCHOOL ROOMS,

Foot of Haymount.

Terms made known on application to her after January 12th, at that place.

jan 13 tf

Special Announcement.

Large Closing Out Sale of Crockery &c.,

At Cost!

In order to make a change in our business we are now closing out our entire stock of

Fine China, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Oil Cloth, Wall Paper, Window Curtains and Fixtures, Looking Glasses, House Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

At Cost!

This stock is all new, was bought from first hands for cash, and such an opportunity for Housekeepers and Merchants to obtain bargains is seldom offered. The attention of Wholesale Buyers is especially invited, as they can obtain a complete assortment in quantities desired at *CASE LOT PRICES.*

J. D. Brown & Co.,

No. 8 Hay Street.

jan 13 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK THORNTON.

A GRAND

Marked-Down Sale!

Amounting in Value to more than

A Quarter of a Million Dollars!

For years past it has been my custom to have a GREAT CLEARING SALE prior to my annual inventory. Owing to bad weather and other reasons, the announcement of the beginning of this GREAT REDUCTION in prices has been delayed until now.

COMMENCING

THURSDAY, 13th inst.,

This Offering Will Continue

Until FEBRUARY 1st.

The object of this reduction in prices is not to work off old goods, but simply to reduce stock. This may be considered an

Extraordinary Sale,

From the fact that it includes ZIEGLER BROS'. SHOES and other lines of goods that have never before been offered at less than regular prices.

To begin: I make the following prices in

Black Dress Silks.

8 pcs. at 49 cts. per yd., former price 75;
9 pcs., at 62½ cts. per yd., former price 85;
11 pcs. at 82½ cts. per yd., former price 95;
7 pcs. at $1.05 per yd., former price $1.25;
3 pcs. Black Silk Rhadame reduced from $1.40 to $1.10;
4 pcs. Black Silk Tricotine reduced from $1.75 to $1.25;
3 pcs. Black Satin Duchess reduced from $1.85 to $1.43.

☞These goods were all good value at the original prices.

Colored Dress Silks.

In these goods I show a full line in Solid Colors, Striped, Checked and Brocades, and will sell them at a price that you will be willing to pay. Call and see them.

All-Wool Dress Goods.

In this department it will be impossible to give prices of anything like the entire stock, but to give you an idea of how cheap I am offering these goods I will mention:

All wool Tricots, 40 in. wide, 42 cts., regular price 60 cts.

All-wool Tricots, 54 in. wide, 80 cts.; regular price $1.00.

Oriental Silk—something new this season, and a goods that can be worn all the year round, 32 cts.; worth 50 cts.

I consider it only necessary to say that the entire stock of Dress Goods including Black Cashmeres, Silk Warp Henrietta Cloths, Camels Hair Cloth, Diagonals, Satin Berbers, Serges, Crape Cloth and all the low-priced Dress Goods will be sold at prices reduced in proportion to those I have mentioned.

Flannels.

227 pcs. White Flannel from 8 cts. to the best.

132 pcs. Red Flannel, including the very best Medicated Twilled.

16 pcs. Gray twilled Flannel.

You may never have another such opportunity of supplying yourself with these goods.

Blankets.

The largest assortment ever shown in the State, and while these goods are worth a premium I have marked them down to correspond in price with the balance of the stock.

Ladies' Wraps.

A good assortment of New Markets, Short Wraps and Jackets with the price taken off.

Under Wear.

The assortment in both quality and sizes has been kept up through the season in this department and I can supply any demand and at the same reduction in prices as in other lines of goods.

Hamburg Edging and Laces.

I have more of these goods than I want. Come and select what you want and I will make a price to suit you.

Corsets.

A complete line of the best Corsets, in both American and French makes. Prices reduced.

Hosiery.

In this department the stock in complete in all lines. Ladies', Misses', Children's Men's and Boy's. Prices low.

Ready-Made Clothing.

This sweeping reduction in prices takes in my entire stock of Ready-Made Clothing, and includes the

Celebrated Pearl Shirt.

NOTHING IS EXCEPTED. THE WHOLE STOCK GOES.

Frank Thornton

jan 20 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

Aurora Watch

Is emphatically the best Watch made for the price.

—THE—

Aurora Watch

Is the most carefully and accurately made Watch, and is a first-class time keeper.

—o-o—

Warren Prior & Son

Are stockholders in the AURORA Watch Factory, and Selling agents for the AURORA Watch Co.

—o-o—

—SELECT YOUR—

WEDDING RING

—AND—

Bridal Presents

—OF—

PRIOR,

THE JEWELER.

Six Hundred Acres of Valuable Pine Land

For Sale!

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court at Fall Term, 1886, in a case in which I, as guardian of John B. Murphy, was petitioner, I will sell at public auction Six Hundred acres of Pine Land on north side of Rockfish Creek, in Cumberland County. Said tract begins about one mile below McNeill's Bridge on Pugh's line, extends thence up Big Rockfish and is bounded by the lands of Carver, Guiton, Mrs. J. G. B. Murphy and others. This tract of land is a part of the *celebrated David Murphy land*, and by far the greatest portion of it is covered with fine ROUND PINES, and is well timbered. It is near the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. and Rockfish Village, and is very desirable for turpentine operators. The title is unquestionable and undisputed. For more particular description, I refer to the Partition between Mrs. J. G. B. Murphy and myself as guardian of John B. Murphy, which will be found in the Clerk's and Register's offices of Cumberland County.

Place of sale, Market House, in the town of Fayetteville. Time of sale, Wednesday, January 26th, 1886.

Terms of sale: One hundred dollars cash down as a guarantee of good faith. One-half of price (including the above $100 as guarantee) to be paid in cash upon the confirmation of the sale. The balance is to be paid at the expiration of six months from date of sale with interest at rate of eight per cent. per annum. Title reserved until last payment.

W. H. G. BEATTY, Guardian of
H. McD. Robinson, Atty, Jno. B. Murphy,
Fayetteville, N. C. Gravel Hill, N. C.
dec 23 tf

Sale of Land

BY DECREE OF COURT.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, N. C., made at May Term, 1886, in the case of G. M. Rose, Receiver, ex. W. B. Baker and wife and D. McD. Buie and wife and others, I will, on Saturday, January 22nd, 1887, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, sell by public auction FOR CASH, the land which D. McD. Buie and wife mortgaged to Mariah Baker, as recorded in the Cumberland County Register's office, book Y. No. 3, page 354—being the "Breece" or "Hargrove Place" about 8 or 9 miles north of Fayetteville, on the west side of the Cape Fear River, containing about 260 acres more or less. GEO. M. ROSE,

Receiver and Commissioner.
CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer. dec 23-ts

Notice

Is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly of 1887 to apply the benefits of the act known as the "No-fence Law" act to the lower section of McKay's precinct, Carver's Creek Township, Cumberland County.

jan 6-tf CITIZENS.

Notice.

The subscriber has lost or mislaid the following certificates of stock of the Western Railroad, viz.:

Certificate No. 360, 15 shares, dated April 1st, 1875;
Certificate No. 363, 10 shares, dated April 7th, 1375.

Application will be made to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley for a reissue of the value of the same at the end of 30 days. J. K. KYLE.

jan 6-4t

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Geo. Brandt

Is always prepared to exhibit to the trade a full line of Choice Goods, such as is usually found in a first-class Dry Goods Store.

Geo. Brandt

has just opened a Beautiful Line of Blankets.

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,

—10-4 and 11-4 WIDE.—

For Fine Wool Diagonal

Dress Goods,

in all popular shades,

Geo. Brandt's.

GO TO GEO. BRANDT'S FOR

Corsets.

Dr. Warner's Health Corsets, Dr. Warner's Hip Glove Corsets, the Self Conforming Renowned

PIVOT CORSET.

This Corset expands and contracts with the breathing, and yields to every movement of the wearer, constantly making an easy and elegant fit.

The top and bottom of the front of the Corset are pivoted near the waist, allowing easy play backward and forward.

They are held in position by stays in the pockets of the detached edges, and by an elastic connection.

They each play freely upon an underlying extension, which prevents the body from protruding.

This Corset is only to be had from

GEORGE BRANDT.

Call and see Geo. Brandt's

GAITERS FOR $3.

Geo. Brandt has introduced a first-class line of Fine Calf Gaiters at the popular price of $3. They are made in Congress, Button and Bals. Every pair warranted and guaranteed to be of Fine Calf and Latest Style. This Shoe is in reach of every purchaser, and should be examined by one and all. Also a full line of Fine Calf Hand Sewed Gaiters in the leading styles of fashion. Patent Leather Dancing Pumps and Oxford Ties at

Geo. Brandt's

Geo Brandt's is the place to find shoes made purposely for school children, with honest tops and honest bottoms, shoes which will give satisfaction. A cordial invitation is extended to all in want of goods to visit the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar.

GEO. BRANDT,
Fayetteville, N. C.

dec 2 tf

BARGAINS!

The Fayetteville Boot & Shoe Store

—OF—

S. BEHRENDS,

Starr's Corner,

is offering special bargains in all kinds of foot wear. They keep nothing but

BOOTS and SHOES,

and should you want anything in that line, you can be suited in price, style and quality at the store of the above named firm. Our Men's Calf $3 Shoes still in the lead. Try a pair.

H. R. PERSSE, Manager.

dec 16-tf

THE BEST PLACE TO GET NICE

Stewed, Fried or Raw OysterS

—IS AT—

Brown's Restaurant.

Ladies as well as Gentlemen are invited. A few table boarders desired.

Candy Candy 1ct Candy Candy

Cupid Brand--Fancy Boxes.

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Cigars, Snuff and Tobacco. Families supplied with oysters by measure.

Send me your orders. Open from 7 A. M. to 11 P. M.

J. M. BROWN,

NEAR POSTOFFICE.

dec 9 5m

Town Lot for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court, I will on Saturday, February 5th, 1887, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction a lot on the west side of Gillespie street in Fayetteville, adjoining the lots of W. J. McDonald and others, and commonly known as "The BAYNE LOT." Terms: One-fourth cash, and note and security for balance, to be paid in six months with 8 per cent. interest from sale, and title reserved until all is paid. N. W. RAY,

jan 13 4t Commissioner.

Bargains! Bargains!

—IN—

Millinery Goods, Felt Hats, &c.,

TO CLOSE OUT STOCK FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Elegant Silk Handkerchiefs,

Mufflers, Hoisery, Gloves, Collars & Cuffs, Hoods, Dolls, &c.,

—EOR—

Christmas and Holiday Presents.

M. E. DYE.

NEW CROP.

This Company owns and operates three mills as follows:

Patapsco Mill A, Ellicott City, Md.
Patapsco Mill B, Baltimore, Md.
Patapsco Mill C, Orange Grove, Md.

Daily Capacity 2200 lbrs

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

The value of flour depends on the proportionate quantity of gluten, sugar and phosphate of lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our

Patent Roller Flours

are manufactured, is unequalled for the purity and superior quality of it nutritious properties. We make

Patapsco Superlative, Cape Henry Family, Bedford Family,
Patapsco Family, North Point Family, Orange Grove Extra,
Patapsco Extra, Chesapeake Extra, Baldwin Family.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO.,

32 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by MR. B. R. TAYLOR, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 19 6m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Highway Robbery,

HEADQUARTERS

G. A. Thomson,

Invaded by Santa Claus, and robbed of all my Toys and Christmas Goods. But I don't care. I will replenish next year, and get so much he can't carry all away.

—COME AND SEE.—

1886 and 1887.

As the splendor of 1886 passes under the shadow of the grave—like departed friends—we recount their virtues. Then, and only then, we know how deeply we love and would cherish. But alas! the dear Old Year has passed away with its twelve broad avenues to pleasure and profit, submerged into thirty by-paths, each gilded with sunshine and its declining shadows. All along these paths that aggregate three hundred and sixty five, less fifty-two wherein man ought not work, I have carefully and anxiously considered how I might make life pleasant and less burdensome to my patrons, and cheerfully and truthfully can say they have in turn profitably rewarded my efforts, for which I tender my heartfelt thanks, and promise, as of yore, I will lose no effort to meet and merit a continuance. With largely improved facilities, and another year's experience, I hope to increase my trade for 1887 as much, if not more, than 1886 was over 1885; and in bidding adieu to the dear departed year that has dealt so kindly with me, I would fain acknowledge my many mistakes, and for any offences taken—delays, neglects or inconvenience, I most humbly beg pardon, and will try and be more careful and considerate during this, the new year, as it dawns upon us. May it be a joyous one to every one, and when the inner man complains, remember

Headquarters

Has been, is, and will be the repository for your every want, and as I am watching every avenue that may introduce something new or desirable, you may safely expect to find anything needed at

HEADQUARTERS.

My stock is kept fully up and I am constantly and continuously receiving new fresh goods every day.

My help is efficient, and, like myself, are delighted to see you and expose my wares. A cordial and pressing invitation is extended to one and all.

G. A. THONSON,

HEADQUARTERS.

☞Now that I have served as best I know how, pay day has arrived, and all books balanced, and my greatest pleasure would be to pass receipts and start anew. Call and settle.

GEO. A. THOMSON,

Headquarters.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

Don't smoke if you can help it, but if you will, smoke

Headquarter's Full Havana,

HAND MADE, 6 FOR 25 CENTS, OR Tansill's Far Famed Punch, 5 cents straight.

AGENCY FOR

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON,

To the Front, 1886.

A Word to the Wise:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BUY WHERE YOU CAN BUY CHEAPEST.

Examine Headquarter's Stock.

50 Boxes American Lye,
50 Boxes Star Lye,
50 Boxes Royster's Stick Candy,
25 Buckets French Candy,
50 Boxes F. W. No. 1 Oysters,
50 Boxes Laundry Starch,
50 Boxes Laundry Soap,
50 Boxes Adamant Candles,
25 Boxes Wax Candles,
25 Boxes Horsford's Bread Preparation,
50 Boxes Patapsco Baking Powders,
25 Boxes American Sardines,
25 Boxes Taylor & Co's. Jelly,
75 Boxes Crackers, (Assorted),
5 Bbls. R. R. Mills Snuff,
60 Boxes R. R. Mills Snuff,
25 Boxes Ladie's Choice Snuff,
25 Boxes Ralph's Snuff
25 Boxes Lorrillard's Snuff,
50 Boxes Tobacco,
150 Bbls. Flour,
25 Bbls. Sugar,
50 Sacks Coffee,
100 Sacks Salt,
25 Bbls. Molasses,
25 Boxes Cheese,
25 Bbls. Apples,
5,000 lbs. Nuts,
50 Boxes Raisins,
1,000 Cocoanuts,
25,000 Cigars,
25 Boxes Pearline,
25 Boxes Axle Grease,
2,000 lbs. Shot,
25 Boxes Soda,
200 Boxes Canned Goods,
5 Bbls. Soda,
5 Bbls. Rice,
15 Bbls. Petroleum Oil,
500 Reams Paper,
5 Bbls. Cotton and Paper Twine,
100,000 Paper Bags, ½ lb. to 14 lbs.

Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

ANY AND EVERYTHING OFFERED BY THE GROCERY TRADE

—CAN BE FOUND AT—

G. A. Thomson's,

Headquarters

—MY STOCK OF—

CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
CUTLERY,
HARDWARE,
TIN,
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,

WITH CORDAGE IS COMPLETE.

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. Thomson.

dec 2 tf

A VIRGINIA DUEL.

A Hard Fight with Swords for the Richest Heiress in the State.

From the Charleston News and Courier.

Mrs. Henry Nevil, *nee* Dulaney, the richest woman in Virginia, has taken up her residence in the aristocratic old town of Alexandria, Va., for the winter. She is often seen on the street with her husband, the handsome young Irishman who won her at the point of the sword, and the pair are much admired. Their presence here has set people to talking about the famous sword contest, in which Nevil showed himself to be the finest fencer in the South, and by which he won his bride and great wealth. It occurred some ten years ago. Miss Dulaney was then the belle of this part of Virginia. Her father, Col. Hal Dulaney, was worth $5,000,000, and the daughter was to inherit half of the amount. As she was beautiful as well as wealthy, there were many suitors for her hand. Among them, the two most favored, were a young Englishman named Randolph, who was an officer in her Majesty's Household Guards, and Henry Nevil, an Irishman who had fought in the French and Austrian armies. Both were handsome, manly fellows, though not burdened with riches, and for a time their chances seemed about equal.

It soon became evident that they hated each other very cordially, and all tidewater Virginia awaited the result of the contest for Miss Dulaney's smiles. As both were very high-tempered and familiar with the use of weapons, the lady had a hard time to keep them from venting their hatred in a bloody way. One evening the three were in the drawing room together. The rivals addressed each other only when absolutely necessary, and with smothered anger in their tones.

Finally Miss Dulaney got tired of that sort of thing and said laughingly: "Why don't you go out and have a good fight, instead of snarling at each other always."

"We will do it," they exclaimed in one breath. The lady continued the conversation in a bantering tone, not dreaming that the men were in earnest. Next day, however, she discovered that they had actually adopted her laughing suggestion.

When the rivals left the house they at once arranged the preliminaries for a duel. A meeting place was selected just off the Dulaney estate, the time fixed upon was the following morning at sunrise, and the sword was chosen as weapons. At the time agreed upon they met, with their seconds, and there ensued the most bloody duel that has ever taken place on Virginia soil. It was evident from the beginning that Nevil was the more experienced swordsman on account of his experience in the French army. Randolph handled the sword well, too, but lacked the grace and facility of movement of his opponent. Moreover, the Englishman was greatly excited. As they faced each other they exchanged glances, which plainly meant a fight to the death.

Then they set to, Randolph striking fiercely and wildly at his enemy, while the Irishman coolly took the defence, parrying his blows with ease, and awaiting his chance for a thrust. It came at last, and he neatly removed a large piece of Randolph's ear. The pain seemed to madden the Englishman, and he bore down upon his enemy with indiscreet desperation. Nevil quietly got in another stroke which mutilated the Englishman's nose. The rest of the fight was rough and tumble on Randolph's part, while Nevil not for a moment lost his presence of mind. He finally disabled the Englishman by getting in a thrust on his sword arm. He did this merely to prevent downright murder, for he knew he could take Randolph apart piece by piece without injury to himself, and he knew, too, that Randolph would die rather than yield as long as he could hold a sword.

Miss Dulaney was sorry for Randolph's misfortune, but she smiled more than ever on Nevil, whom, it turned out, she had loved all the time. Three months afterward Randolph rose from his sick-bed, disfigured for life, left the country, and has not been heard from since. About the same time Nevil and Miss Dulaney were married.

A Bill for the Relief of Laborers and Mechanics.

We give below Mr. Thos. H. Sutton's amendment to the sub-contractor's lien law, which passed the House last week by a unanimous vote. Mr. Sutton made an able and earnest speech in behalf of the measure.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That Section 1801 of Chapter 41 of the Code (known as the sub-contractor's lien) be amended by adding the following section thereto:

Before the owner of the building, vessel or thing to be built, altered or repaired, or his agent, shall pay or settle with the contractor, architect or person employing mechanics and laborers upon the same, the said owner or his agent shall require the contractor, architect or person with whom the principal contract was made to produce the receipts for payment in full of all the mechanics, artisans or laborers so employed or who with his or their consent did work or labor or furnish material in or about the said building, vessel or thing. And in addition thereto the said owner, or his agent, shall require the contractor, architect or person with whom the principal contract was made to make a written oath or affidavit, executed before some Justice of the Peace or other person authorized by law to administer an oath, to the effect that he or they have paid or settled in full with all mechanics, artisans or laborers hired or employed by him or them for all just wages due for work or labor upon the building, vessel or thing or for material furnished in the contract for the vessel, building or thing so built, altered or repaired, and for all.

SEC. 2. The written oath or affidavit so made shall be left with the owner of the building, vessel or thing, or his agent, for the inspection of any one having an interest in the subject-matter at the time of the final settlement with the contractor, architect or person with whom the principal contract was made, and the owner, or his agent, as aforesaid may withhold final settlement until the provisions of section first of this act are complied with.

SEC. 3. Any owner, or his agent, as aforesaid, failing or neglecting to require the production of receipts and affidavit or written oath as herein provided before settlement with the contractor, architect or person with whom the contract was made, on failing or neglecting to comply with the provisions of this act shall be liable to the mechanic, artisan or laborer for the amount due for work and labor so done or material furnished, which may be enforced by lien upon the building, vessel or thing in favor of the mechanic, artisan or laborer, as in case of other liens as now provided by law.

SEC. 4. Any contractor, architect or person so employing mechanics, artisans or laborers, as herein provided, who shall produce any false receipt or make any false oath or affidavit for the purpose of defrauding any mechanic, artisan, laborer or material man, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction the roof may be punished as is now provided by law in case of perjury.

Salvation Oil delights everybody. It can be had of all druggists and dealers in medicines. It eradicates pain by quickly removing the cause. It is a specific for neuralgia, rheumatism, and pain in the side, back and limbs. Price 25 cents.

Notes on Bee Culture.

G. M. Doolittle in the American Rural Home.

In painting hives, dark colors should be avoided as much as possible, for in extreme hot weather the combs in such hives will melt down, while in a hive painted white no damage will be done. Such melting down of combs often comes in times of scarcity of honey in the fields, so that robbing is started by the honey running from the hive when the inmates are in no condition to defend themselves; and from this cause and the spoiled combs damage is done.

The weight of an ordinary swarm of bees as it hangs on a limb waiting to be hived, is about five or six pounds, about two-thirds of this weight being honey carried by the bees from the parent hive to set up housekeeping with. I noticed a report lately of a swarm weighing 12½ lbs. I hardly think this could have been a single swarm, as two swarms frequently unite in one cluster, and unless the apiarist was present so as to know that all came from one hive, it would be an easy matter to be deceived.

Some seem to think that the stings unavoidably received by every apiarist, have a tendency to shorten life or bring on the person handling them chronic diseases, such as rheumatism, erysipelas, etc. While a few believe as above, many are positive that there is no pursuit so conducive to good health as the keeping of bees. Mrs. L. Harrison, that noted lady apiarist of Illinois, said five years ago, "that eighteen years ago the doctors gave her but three years to live." She has now cheated them out of twenty years and attributes her good health to her occupation as a bee-keeper.

The great importance of keeping bees dry and warm through the winter season is admitted by all, and any process by which this can be accomplished is worthy of the serious consideration of the bee-keeper. A new idea has recently been advanced by some of the bee-keepers, *i. e.*, that the great desideratum of dryness and heat may be obtained by chemical means, by the use of quicklime in the hive, to absorb the moisture. It is well known that such lime has a strong affinity for water, and if it could be properly exposed to the dampness of the hive, it would absorb the moisture arising from condensation, and would keep the hive comparatively dry, and while doing so would keep up a degree of warmth proportionate to the amount of moisture taken up. To use lime for this purpose it would have to be renewed several times during the winter, as it will cease to take up moisture as soon as it becomes what we generally term, "air slacked." It is to be hoped bee-keepers will make some experiments in this direction and report their success or failure, as the case may be.

HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS.

English Pudding.

One cup molasses, one-half cup butter, one cup sweet milk, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful different kinds of spices mixed, one cup chopped raisins, three and one-half cups flour. Steam.

Strawberry Tapioca.

Cook a coffee cup of pearl tapioca until it it clarified. Stir into it a quart of strawberries. Mould and serve cold with cream and sugar. Raspberry pudding made the same way is delicious.

Cream Cookies.

One cup sugar, white or brown; one cup sour thick cream, one-half teaspoonful salt, one level teaspoonful soda dissolved in two tablespoonfuls cold water. Mix soft, roll one-third of an inch thick, sprinkle with sugar, cut out and bake. Don't bake too hard.

Hamburg Steak.

Take lean, raw beef, chop very fine, add chopped onion to flavor, if liked add a little more season with pepper and salt, bind with an egg, make in small, flat cakes, dip lightly in flour. Be sure and have the spider quite hot, butter it well, cook quick like beef-steak.

Potato Puff.

Take an egg, one cup of cream or milk, two cups of cold or hot potato; this must be mashed till there are no lumps. Beat the egg, stir the milk or cream into it, and then add the potato; beat all together, pour into an oiled pudding dish, bake in quick oven till the top is nicely browned.

Pineapple Cake.

To one can grated pineapple put one and one-half cup of sugar. Put in a stew-pan or preserving kettle and boil till the fruit looks glazed and the juice will drop from the spoon. Take off into a bowl and let cool. Before thoroughly cool, spread between cakes baked in jelly pans.

Another Happy Jehu.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 4, 1887.—The village of Redding is greatly excited over the elopement of Miss Eunice Hill, daughter of the most prominent and wealthy citizen of the place, with her father's coachman, Frederic Hicks. Hicks is twenty-seven years old and is said to be a very disagreeable appearing young fellow. It appears that Hicks had been in the employ of Mr. Hill for about ten months, during which time Miss Hill fell desperately in love with him. The young lady, who is accomplished in every way, of faultless form and very beautiful, was not only the belle of the village, but of all the neighboring towns. She taught a class in Sunday school in her father's church and had many admirers. Some months ago the conduct of Miss Hill and the coachman caused much village gossip, and it finally reached the father's ears. He was highly indignant and threatened to kick his coachman from his premises. But Miss Eunice begged him not to, as it would create a sensation, and she finally succeeded in having the servant retained. Recently Hicks' conduct toward Miss Hill was so objectionable that the girl's father said he must go.

The coachman secured a situation in a livery stable, but kept up a communication with Miss Hill. Last week he came to Mr. Hill's residence and begged that gentleman to take him back into his service. This Mr. Hill refused to do. While the two men were in conversation, Miss Eunice quietly stole out of the house and got into her lover's carriage, as per arrangement. The couple drove at once to Brewster, a neighboring village, where they were married without delay. The father of the girl is greatly enraged over the affair.

The tobacco crop of Virginia for 1886, it is estimated, weighs out only a half crop; and only one-fourth of it has color. The good tobacco of the new crop is selling higher than new tobacco has sold since '75. For the rest of the crop, frosted and frog-eyed, the planters are receiving only three and a half or four cents a pound. This, in a nutshell, is about the condition of the market for the 1886 crop. It is certain that Virginia and North Carolina will have a greatly reduced average.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COAL! COAL!!

Hard and Soft at Reduced Prices.

Stoves, Ranges, Grates, Franklins.

Full Line of Cooking and Heating Stoves,

TIN WARE.

ALL GRADES BLACK AND GALVANIZED PIPE, BRASS STEAM FITTINGS. TERACOTTA PIPE FOR CHIMNEY FLUES.

☞ *We are prepared for fitting up bath rooms for either Hot or Cold baths.* ☜

Tin Roofing and Guttering.

LARGE LINE OF STOVE REPAIRS, FIRE DOGS AND SHOVELS AND TONGS

Pump Pipe and Points for Drive Wells.

——*Price of Work and Goods Guaranteed.*——

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Plush Toilet Sets for $3.00.

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Shaving Sets at $2.00 to $5.00.

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The Finest and Largest Assortment of Christmas and New Year Cards in the State. Prices down low.

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—YOU WILL FIND—

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Toys, Blocks, &c., for Children

Come and see what wonderful bargains you can get.

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FAYETTEVILLE WAREHOUSE COMPANY

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LEAF TOBACCO.

Sales on Thursday of Each Week.

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SEED OATS AND RYE,

—THE BEST GRADES OF—

Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Laundry Soaps.

Starch, Batting, Yarns, and

STAPLE NOTIONS,

CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP,

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ALABASTINE

IS BOUND TO TAKE THE PLACE OF

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It is Not a Kalsomine, but a

CEMENT.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN KALSOMINE, WORKS EASY, AND ANY ONE CAN APPLY IT.

Every coat adds strength to the wall.
It does not turn yellow, contract with the heat or scale off.
One dozen beautiful tints, with a pure white, to select from.
One five pound package, it is said, will cover 450 square feet—two coats.

For further information call at

Sedberry's Drug Store.

April 22 tf

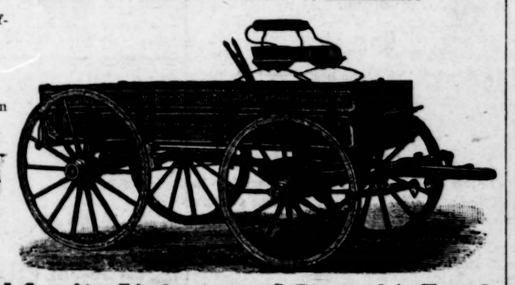
"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS."

Such is our opinion after a

LONG EXPERIENCE IN WAGONS,

And also the opinion of all who use the

Old Hickory FARM and ROAD WAGON.



Unsurpassed for its Lightness of Draught, Excellence of Finish and Durability.

It is to your interest to buy an Old Hickory Wagon, because they will stand up under MORE WEIGHT and RUN LIGHTER than the corresponding size of any other wagon manufactured. They are the BEST IRONED wagons in the market; you will never be annoyed by having the tires become loose. During the long protracted droughts of 1881 and 1884, the Company did not have one single complaint of loose tires, nor have they since. There never has been a case of a loose box in a wheel of an Old Hickory Wagon. Forty thousand of these wagons are now in use throughout the United States, giving perfect satisfaction in all cases. They are sold under a WRITTEN GUARANTEE not to be defective in material or workmanship, and should any defect show itself within TWELVE MONTHS, it will be made good free of cost.

☞ Examine the Old Hickory Wagons and Carts before you buy. PRICES LOW.

july 15 1y **A. E. RANKIN & CO.**

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ALWAYS IN STOCK.

I am still manufacturing

The Old-Fashioned Wrought Plow.

☞ I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store. ☜

dec 2 tf WALTER WATSON.

REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED has removed to the store in the Dobbin House building formerly occupied by Mr. J. G. Oehrl and more recently by Mr. Daniel Kelly, where he will be pleased to serve his old and new customers in all goods in his line.

may 13 tf W. J. MYROVER.

J. M. Brown

WILL SEND A BOX (1 DOZEN) OF

Fried Oysters,

with crackers and pickles, to any part of the city for 25 cents.

$3,000 for 25 cts.

Insurance for One Day

WILL COST YOU

but 25 cents, and in case of your death by accident The Travelers' Insurance Company will pay your legal representative $3,000; or, if you receive injuries disabling you from attention to the duties of your occupation, will pay you $15.00 per week during the period of your disability. Secure a ticket.

$3,000 insurance one month, $4.50; one year, $15. Proportionate rates for larger and smaller amounts. Every merchant should take a ticket or policy before going North for his fall stock.

aug 26 tf H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

Scribner's Magazine

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

With Illustrations.

FIRST NUMBER READY DEC. 15TH

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will be in the widest sense a magazine of general literature, and each number will be fully illustrated.

Some of the most notable papers to appear during the first year are a series of Unpublished Letters of Thackera of very great autobiographical value; ex-Minister E. B. Washburne's Reminiscences of the Siege and Commune of Paris; Glimpses at the Diaries of Gouverneur Morris, Minister to France at the close of the last century (giving descriptions of social life and characters at the time); a collection of contemporary letters describing Early New York and New England Society.

There is much excellent fiction, including a serial by Harold Frederic; stories extending through several numbers by H. C. Bunner, J. S. of Dale, and others; and short stories by R. L. Stevenson, Joel Chandler Harris, T. A. Janvier, Miss Jewett, Octave Thanet, H. H. Boyesen, Miss Crosby, and a host of others.

Notable special papers to be published very early are General F. A. Walker's on Socialism; Dr. William Hayes Ward's on Babylonian Cylinders; Mr. John C. Repes' on the Portraits of Cæsar; Captain Greene's on Coast Defence, etc., etc.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will be published at $3.00 a year, or 25 cents a copy. Subscriptions may be sent to any newsdealer or bookseller, or to

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nov 18 tf

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The tract of land on which I now reside, containing 235 acres, with good dwelling and outhouses, is for sale.

Parties desiring to purchase a valuable tract of land can get a bargain by corresponding with or calling on me at my residence.

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THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

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April 29, 1880. tf

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oct 14 tf

"THE IDEAL MAGAZINE"

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ST. NICHOLAS

For 1886-87.

STORIES by LOUISA M. ALCOTT and FRANK R. STOCKTON,—several by each author.

A SHORT SERIAL STORY by MRS. BURNETT, whose charming "Little Lord Fauntleroy" has been a great feature in the past year of ST. NICHOLAS.

WAR STORIES for BOYS and GIRLS. GEN. BADEAU, chief-of-staff, biographer and confidential friend of Gen. Grant, and one of the ablest and most popular of living military writers, will contribute a number of papers describing in clear and vivid style some of the leading battles of the civil war. They will be panoramic descriptions of single contests or short campaigns, presenting a sort of literary picture-gallery of the grand and heroic contests in which the parents of many a boy and girl of to-day took part.

The SERIAL STORIES include "Suan and Suanita," an admirably written story of Mexican life, by Francis Courtenay Baylor, author of "On Both Sides;" also, "Jenny's Boarding-House," by James Otis, a story of life in a great city.

SHORT ARTICLES, instructive and entertaining, will abound. Among these are: "How a Great Panorama is Made," by Theodore R. Davis, with profuse illustrations; "Winning a Commission" (Naval Academy), and "Recollections of the Naval Academy;" "Boring for Oil" and "Among the Gas-wells," with a number of striking pictures; "Child-sketches from George Eliot," by Julia Magruda; "Victor Hugo's Tales to his Grandchildren," recounted by Brander Matthews; "Historic Girls," by E. S. Brooks. Also interesting contributions from Nora Perry, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Joaquin Miller, H. H. Boyesen, Washington Gladden, Alice Wellington Rollins, J. T. Trowbridge, Lieutenant Fredrick Schwatka, Noah Brooks, Grace Denio Litchfield, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, Mary Mapes Dodge, and many others, etc., etc.

The subscription price of ST. NICHOLAS *is $3.00 a year; 25 cents a number. Subscriptions are received by booksellers and newsdealers everywhere, or by the publishers. New volume begins with the November number. Send for our beautifully illustrated catalogue (free) containing full prospectus, etc., etc.* THE CENTURY CO., New York.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 07 "	
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	8 30 "	
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 50 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 00 "	
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at 3 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 6:30 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M., Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M., 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 5 30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

oct 21 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing between A. B. Williams and John D. Williams, under the name of A. B. Williams & Co., has this day been dissolved by limitation and mutual consent. A. B. Williams will continue business on his own account at the old stand of A. B. Williams & Co.

J. D. Williams retires from business, but will retain possession of his office and close the business of A. B. Williams & Co. together with unsettled individual business, assisted by his son, William N. Williams.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1, 1887. A. B. WILLIAMS. J. D. WILLIAMS.

jan 6-3w

DRUGS

YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND A COMPLETE STOCK OF FRESH DRUGS AND EVERYTHING KEPT IN A FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE AT

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All Orders Carefully and Promptly Filled.

—TRY OUR—

PERFUMES

THEY ARE FINE.

Don't fail to see us before you buy. We offer Special Inducements in Prices.

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OILS, OILS, OILS, &C.

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For Both Sexes,

CLASSICS. BUSINESS. MUSIC.

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july 1 tf

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Pure Old Scuppernong, Flowers and Concord Wine.

Happy Valley Vineyard.

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G. W. LAWRENCE. dec 16 1mo Fayetteville, N. C.

Our Agent will spend the Winter in North Carolina, Selling and Erecting our

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He has with him competent mechanics, with tools prepared to put up GAS MACHINES, PIPE AND FIXTURES. Send for illustrated circular. Address

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Merchant Mills.

As Corn Is Advancing Every Day

A Regular Price List cannot be maintained.

All and everybody can feel assured, however, that the price of MEAL, FLOUR, etc.,

AT THE MILL,

will be the same as the ACTUAL COST of the grain, thus giving CONSUMERS the benefit of CAR LOAD PRICES.

I have recently added two more sets of Burrs—one of them for Hominy—making five run of stones in the mill.

Capacity now, 300 Bush. per diem.

☞ Keep up the good work. ☜

JAS. D. McNEILL. july 22 tf

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To make room for other shipments now due, I will sell

Tennessee Lump Coal

AT $6.50 PER TON, DELIVERED FREE.

—ANTHRACITE COAL—

of all grades at proportionately low prices.

Now is the time to place your orders with me, as I mean business. Prices of car load lots given on application. Orders for Lumber, Coal, Shingles, Wood and Ice will be promptly filled from

SMITH'S DEPOT,

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where can be found my office as

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Or parties desiring to buy or sell lands can address:

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Fayetteville, N. C.

nov 25 tf

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This department is under excellent management, and is supplied with two pianos, one of the famous C. (square) and a new fine toned Weser Bros. (upright).

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MARION BUTLER, A. B. Principal, Huntley, N. C. dec 16 3m